

# COLLIER'S

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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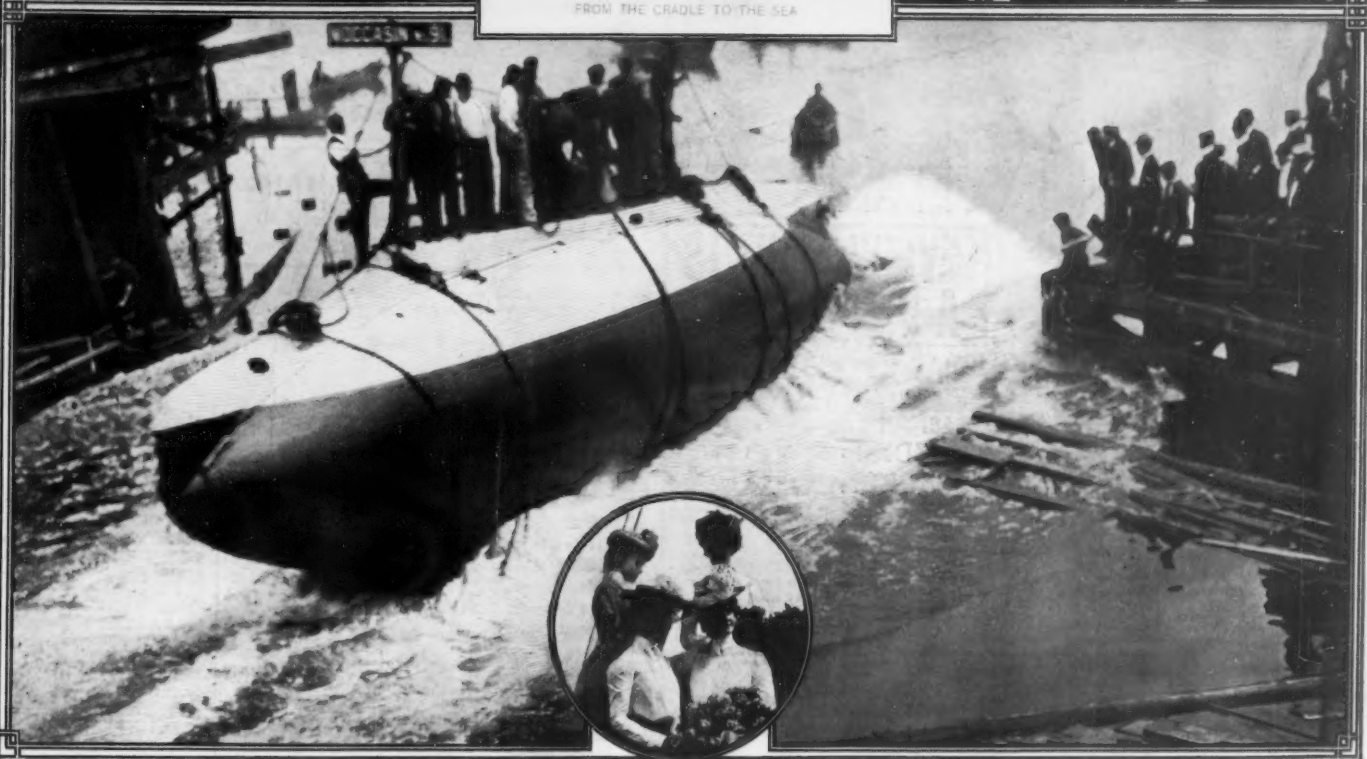
VOL TWENTY-SEVEN NO 23

NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 7 1901

PRICE TEN CENTS



FROM THE CRADLE TO THE SEA



MISS GRACE DAY, WHO CHRISTENED THE "MOCCASIN"

### THE LAUNCH OF THE "MOCCASIN"

THE THIRD SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT, OF THE FLEET OF FIVE TO BE BUILT FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, WAS LAUNCHED AT LEWIS NIXON'S SHIPYARD, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., AUGUST 20, 1901



PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. HARE

# A SMITH & WESSON REVOLVER is the choice of the Japanese Navy.



Catalogue of Latest Models for Stamp  
**SMITH & WESSON**  
10 Stockbridge Street Springfield, Mass.

"Its invention represents a revolution in modern house lighting."

## BURNS

84% OF  
**AIR**

EVERY LIGHT IS  
A COMPLETE  
GAS PLANT

16% OF  
HYDRO-CARBON  
GAS.

in itself, generating and  
burning its own gas.

## THE CLEVELAND HYDRO-CARBON LIGHT

THE MAXIMUM OF LIGHT AT THE MINIMUM OF COST.

For all houses wishing economy and independence.  
Gives a steady white light, more brilliant than electricity and softer.  
Exceeds any town gas service; gas cannot escape.  
It gives ten times the light of a kerosene lamp at half the cost, with no smoke and no odor. No complications, nothing to get out of order. No accidents of any kind possible.

Our Pendant Light, No. 80, sent to any address east of the Missouri River. Express prepaid, with mantel, chimney and fluted porcelain shade complete, ready to burn, for . . . \$4.00  
West of the Mississippi, 50 cents extra for expressage.  
West of Denver, \$1.00 extra for expressage.

If not satisfactory, and the most brilliant and inexpensive light you ever saw, money refunded in full.

## A Rare Chance For Agents. Write at Once For Territory.

You will want it at once, when you understand what it is. Write at once for our full description and instructions on the new system of CLEVELAND LIGHTS.

**THE CLEVELAND VAPOR LIGHT CO.,**  
1806 East Madison Ave., Cleveland, O.

Our system of Street Lighting for Towns and Villages is a step far in advance of anything yet attempted. Write for particulars.

REFERENCES: Colonial National Bank (Capital Stock \$2,000,000.00), Cleveland, O.  
Dime Savings Bank (Capital Stock \$500,000.00), Cleveland, O.

# Copete Mining Company

27 William Street, New York

Carbo, Sonora, Mexico

**CAPITAL STOCK, \$5,000,000**

1,000,000 Shares, Par Value \$5 a Share

**OFFICERS:**  
WILLIAM MELCZER - President GEORGE A. TREADWELL - Secretary  
WALTER S. LOGAN - Vice-Pres. & Treas. JAMES J. HARDWICK - Superintendent

**DIRECTORS:**  
WILLIAM MELCZER JULIUS HERZOG  
GEORGE A. TREADWELL WALTER S. LOGAN  
JAMES J. HARDWICK

**GENERAL COUNSEL:**  
WALTER S. LOGAN, 27 William Street, New York

The Copete Mining Company owns all the stock of the Melcer Mining Company, comprising the famous Copete group of mines at El Copete, Carbo, Sonora, Mexico. The group consists of El Copete, San Miguel, Jalisco, Santiago, Copperosity, and Good Hope, and the recently purchased Copetito and Last Chance, in all one hundred eighty pertenencias, or about four hundred fifty acres.

A smelter has been erected and is now running successfully and profitably, smelting one hundred forty tons of ore a day.

The mines have an apparently inexhaustible ore supply. If the ore bodies have any limit, it will be for some other generation than ours to find it.

To furnish funds to build a railroad, increase the smelting capacity, and make other improvements, sixty thousand shares of stock have been contributed to the Treasury and are offered for sale on Treasury account.

The following statements—referring to the Copete mines—from Professor George A. Treadwell, the celebrated metallurgist; Professor Robert T. Hill of the United States Geological Survey; Mr. William Melcer and Mr. James J. Hardwick, speak for themselves.

The Copete mines are distinguished for two things:  
1. The high grade copper ores, running from 8 per cent. up, averaging more than 10 per cent.  
2. The large amount of gold contained in the ores, running from one-half ounce to four ounces to the ton and averaging something more than an ounce.

In these two respects there is no other property in the world that compares with this.

September 20th, 1901

GEORGE A. TREADWELL.

October 16th, 1901.

I have seen many mines in my life, but never one which showed such rich and satisfactory deposits of ore.

ROBERT T. HILL.

July 30th, 1901.

By the addition of another smelter, the installation of roasting furnaces to roast our gold-copper-bearing sulphides, and the completion of the railroad, our daily capacity should be at least 400 tons, yielding a gross product a day of . . . \$11,700

From this will have to be deducted in round figures:

Mining	-	-	-	\$500
Developing and Timbering	-	-	-	200
Smelting	-	-	-	800
General Expenses	-	-	-	350

Making a total of . . . \$1,850 1,850

As net profits this would leave . . . \$9,850

From this I would suggest to deduct 10 per cent. for reserve and 2 1/2 per cent. for contingent fund, which will amount to \$1,231, leaving net available for dividends, \$8,619. Assuming that we will average twenty-eight days per month running time, this will average for dividend purposes \$311.38 per month.

With the increase of smelting capacity the net increase available for dividends will more than correspondingly increase, from the fact that the total expense account will be materially diminished per ton of ore smelted, and when 1,000-ton daily capacity is attained and converters installed, the monthly amount for dividend purposes will exceed \$500,000. This would mean nine million dollars per annum for dividends. It would be prudent to make the reserve 15 per cent. the first year at least.

I see my way clear to begin paying dividends within ninety days from the completion of railroad and the roasting furnaces and the additional stock of at least twenty cents per share monthly, which I hope to see increased five-fold in less than thirty-six months from the date dividend No. 1 is paid.

WILLIAM MELCZER.

August 5th, 1901.

I think Mr. Melcer's estimates are very conservative. I believe that Copete can pay better dividends than he claims for it.

GEORGE A. TREADWELL.

July 9th, 1901.

I feel confident that with better reduction works and machinery on the mine, together with better freighting facilities, Copete will not be behind any other camp in the Southwest in the production of copper and gold.

JAMES J. HARDWICK.

Ten thousand of the sixty thousand shares of the stock of the Copete Mining Company, contributed to the Treasury as above mentioned, are offered for sale on Treasury account, for the purposes specified, at \$15 a share.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Walter S. Logan, Treasurer, and forwarded to Copete Mining Company, 27 William Street, New York

## COPETE MINING COMPANY

27 William Street, New York

Carbo, Sonora, Mexico

## Pure Rye Whiskey

4 Full Quarts

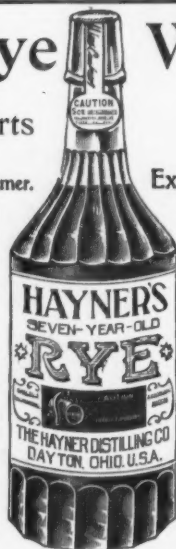
for \$3.20

Direct from Distiller to Consumer.

Express Charges Prepaid.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for \$3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your \$3.20.



Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using Hayner's Whiskey, which is an evidence of true merit. We give you absolutely pure Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for \$3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than \$5.00.

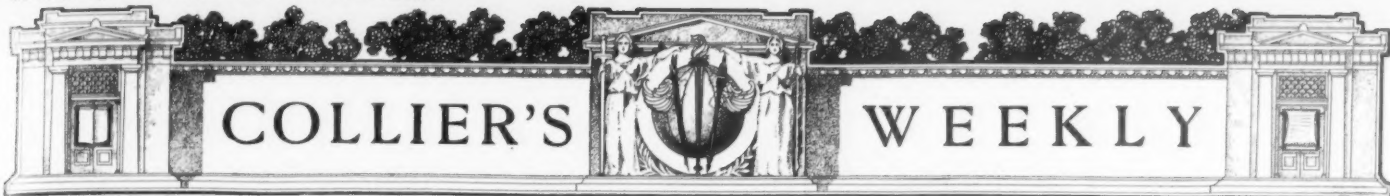
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WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio.  
305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

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## The WEEK

A PARIS NEWSPAPER, THE "TEMPS," THINKS a "South American revolutionary trust" has been formed in the United States. This may be so, but no one in this country takes any stock in it. It would hardly be a dividend-paying stock at best.

ANOTHER OVERBOLD VICTIM OF SCIENCE IS Miss Clara Maas, a trained nurse who permitted herself to be bitten by mosquitoes infected with yellow fever, in connection with the Cuban experiments mentioned in this column last week. Miss Maas died. With three or four deaths to its credit, the experiment might be called a success and abandoned.

THE LONDON "SPECTATOR" HAS DISCOVERED a quick road to the destruction of Tammany and municipal corruption. We must "pick and pay" our judges and "dispense for a time with the privilege of electing judges and possibly with the intervention of juries." That is all. The remedy is submitted to the reform organizations. What's the constitution between friends?

NEWS FROM VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA: THE gunboats *Zumbada* and *Ninanda* have gone from La Guayra and Coro with troops under General Davila to Rio Hocha to assist the Colombian revolutionists under General Uribe-Urbe; General Juan Pietri has been arrested on Lake Valencia; President Castro has declared war and he has not and he has; the *General Pinzon*, formerly the *Namouna*, is still at Savannah with General Alban on board. All of which, like Tupper's verse, "may be very pretty but we do not understand it."

GENERAL KITCHENER'S "ULTIMATUM" TO THE Boers, warning them that the war is over, and if they continue it they will be deported when caught, lose their property and be compelled to pay for the maintenance of their families in the concentration camps, or something of that sort, does not seem to have daunted the souls of England's enemies. President Steyn sends an argumentative reply and General Botha a bold defiance, while the Boers proceed to capture a British detachment with three officers that had exposed itself in some part of the Orange River Colony, which has been pacified.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MINE WORKERS' UNION declares that "the agreement reached between the men and the operators in 1900 amounted to an increase of \$25,000,000 annually for two hundred thousand men, which is a bigger dividend than the Standard Oil Company or the Morgan Banking Company ever paid." That is better than a strike assessment, better for the men and better for the companies involved. It will be recalled that the advance was the fruit of an amicable conference between the representatives of the union and the representatives of the mine owners. When they came together in a friendly spirit no trouble was found in ending a dispute that if prolonged might have wrought the greatest mischief.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN STRIKE INJUNCTIONS is furnished by Judge Baker of the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis. It not only restrains the strikers from "compelling or inducing by threats, intimidation, persuasion, force or violence" men to refuse to return to work, but it goes on to restrain them from "going either singly or collectively to the homes of employees of said company" for the same purpose. "It means," says the attorney who framed the injunction, "that if any one of these strikers shall go to the house of any employe or stop him on the street or any other place and endeavor to talk him into joining the strike, that person is in contempt of court." The lawyers and judges are making it easier every day to be in contempt of court.

THE WIDELY CIRCULATED REPORT OF AN ATTEMPTED assassination of the Pope turned out to be mostly fiction. The mattoids who call themselves anarchists are no respecters of gentleness and helplessness, as the murder of the Austrian Empress proved;

but their rage can hardly extend to this mildest and kindest of men. Moreover, assassination of the pontiff would be far more difficult than the murder of a king or queen in these democratic days when public sentiment demands that royalty shall make frequent public appearances. Commands to the very rare public audiences are only obtainable through the heads of the colleges and officers of the court. Otherwise the Pope is not seen by the people, although the guides in the Vatican museum will point out to you, for a small consideration, a place in the gardens where the Pope is carried in the afternoon. But the windows are barred and shuttered at the interesting hour. Cardinal Gibbons, who saw the Holy Father in July, reports that he is in good health, with a clear mind and a firm grasp on the affairs of the Church.

FRANCE IS IN THE MIDST OF ONE OF THOSE financial disagreements with Turkey which constantly torment the diplomats at Constantinople. M. Constans, the French Ambassador, demanded that the French company which built the quays should be compensated for the rights which the Sultan withheld from it for two years, while the Sultan was making up his mind whether he would take over the concession. The Sultan promised and broke his word. Instead of palavering, M. Constans broke off diplomatic relations. The Sultan pretended to come to terms, but immediately proceeded to scale down the bill. Thereupon M. Constans withdrew from Constantinople and the Turkish Ambassador was notified not to return to Paris. At this writing the rupture does not promise to lead to anything so serious as war, unless secret agencies are at work of which the public knows nothing. Neither France nor Turkey would wish to start a fresh conflagration in a corner of the world where the fire-extinguisher is always in demand and where competent observers even now think they see smoke arising.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN OFFICER HAS DISTINGUISHED himself by repelling a mob of lynchers. At Asheville, St. Clair County, Alabama, a negro under sentence of death was guarded in the jail by Sheriff North. Not satisfied with the extraordinary swiftness with which the processes of the law were preparing punishment for the criminal, a mob undertook to break into the jail and forestall the proper hangman. The sheriff warned them first, and then, when they persisted, ordered his deputies to fire. One rioter was killed and two were seriously wounded. That put an end to the valor of the mob. The negro was removed to Birmingham, and he will be hanged in legal and orderly fashion. Sheriff North's courageous action is proof of the effects of the enlightened stand recently taken by Governor Jones against lynching. It requires a good deal of what we call nerve for a public officer to shoot down men who are his acquaintances and constituents in what the mob must have considered an absurd defence of a worthless criminal, doomed in any event to die before long; but Sheriff North did his duty manfully. Unfortunately, the example has not been followed widely. During the same week a mob in Pierce City, Missouri, murdered an innocent man and burned the houses of other innocent men, and at Winchester, Tennessee, a negro was burned at the stake.

OUR NEIGHBORS IN CANADA ARE BITTERLY disappointed in the census returns, which show a population of only 5,338,883 in the whole Dominion—an increase of 505,644 in ten years. The Province of Ontario shares in the increase to the extent of 53,000, an average annual increase of less than 5,500. Of course, the cause of this stunting of Canada's growth—a much more serious misfortune in a new country than in an old one like France—is well understood. The exodus of young and adventurous men to the United States continues unabated. But what is behind this cause? Canada is prosperous, fertile, well-governed; the climate of the Dominion is as good as ours; the opportunities for industry and thrift ought to be at least equal to those enjoyed by residents of the more crowded markets of the United States. Yet year by year the same story is told of thousands of young men abandoning the farms and villages of Western Canada to make a venture of new fortunes in the States. It would not be becoming for us on our side of the river and lakes to suggest that political sentiment influences this extraordinary current or that the Canadian youth finds a business and social conservatism more British than the British irksome for his vivacious spirits. But no amount of imperial devotion will surmount the stubborn fact that Canada in point of population

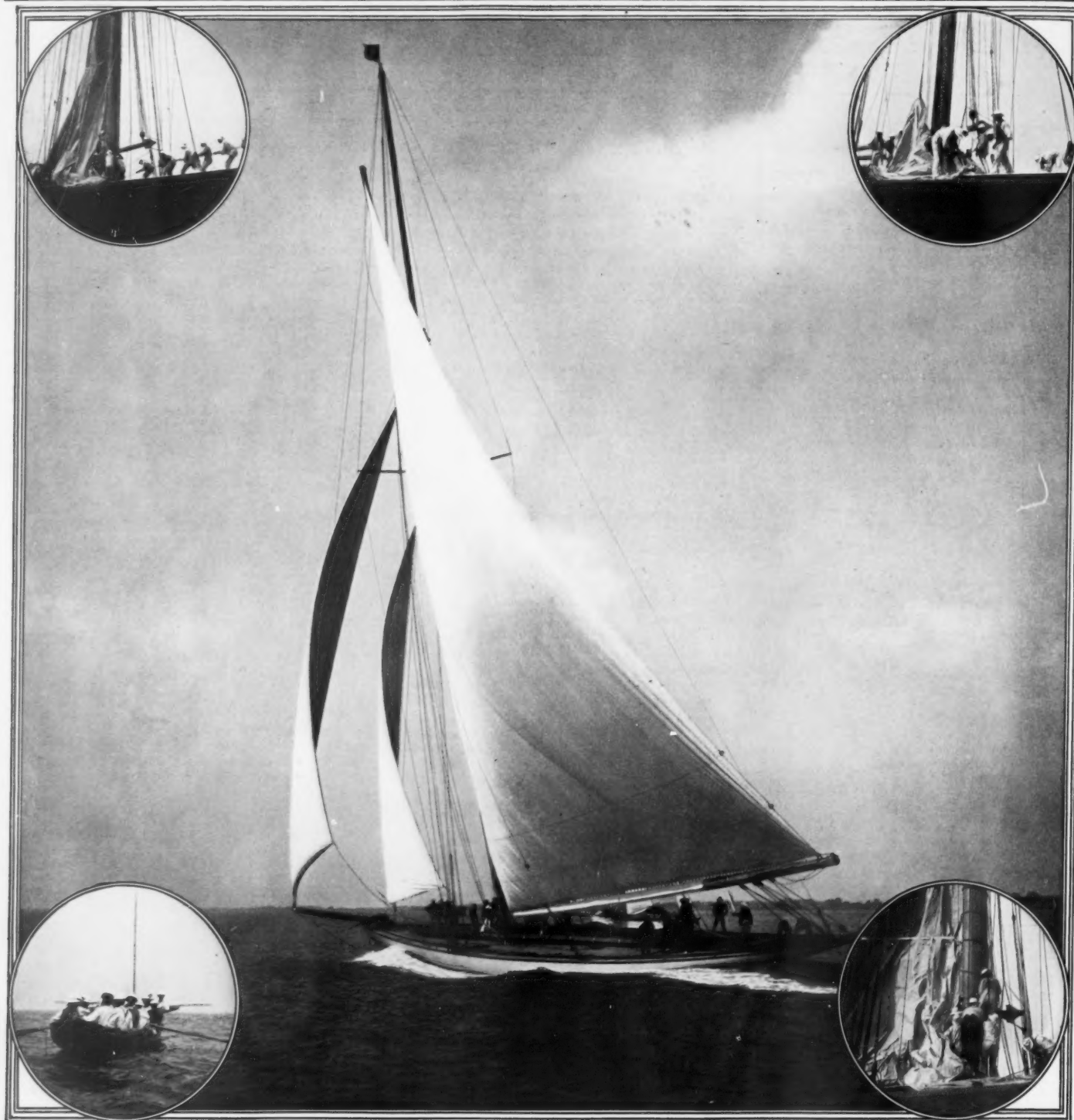
has come to a standstill, which, in the case of a nation as of an individual, amounts to a retreat.

AN ENGLISH PUBLICATION QUOTES MR. W. K. Vanderbilt as follows: "My life was never destined to be quite happy. It was laid on lines which I could foresee almost from the earliest childhood. It has left me with nothing to hope for, with nothing definite to seek or strive for." Mr. Depew is deeply moved by this confession, for Mr. Depew himself is not only happy but the cause of happiness in others. He is delighted to think that he was not born with money, that he had the pleasure of making a fortune and the pleasure of losing it and the pleasure of making another. But perhaps both Mr. Vanderbilt and his employe mistake the causes of human felicity. Probably Mr. Depew would have been happy if he had been born with the New York Central in his mouth, and Mr. Vanderbilt would have been unhappy if he had seen the light of day in the "quiet little Hudson River town" where Mr. Depew first lisped in chestnuts for the chestnuts came. Mr. Depew always has himself to make him happy. Mr. Vanderbilt is denied this solace at times. He is like the man in the nonsense verse. He has nowhere to go but out, nothing to breathe but air, nothing to eat but food, nothing but clothes to wear, nothing but money to spend, yachts to sail in and horses to race. Pity Vanderbilt! We know of only one possible relief for his melancholy. If he will travel through his tunnel in summer he will be happy when he gets out.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO AROUSE SYMPATHY FOR home-coming Americans in their struggle with the customs authorities in New York. The general comment on the complaints of the process of torture through which they are put by senseless regulations and an ill-disciplined force is, "Well, why don't they stay at home?" But incidents like the one reported in the New York papers the other day wound a trait of the American character that is at least as strongly marked as indifference to the worries of the rich globe-trotter. A lady, whose clothes had been pitched out on the wharf by an inspector, asked distractedly who she could get to put them back in the trunk. "Go an' hire some one," said the inspector; "or put 'em back yourself—you're as big as a 'longshoreman.'" This particular example of custom-house chivalry appears to be in some danger of being kicked out of his place. Here's wishing the powers that perform the graceful act strong limbs and large boots! But for one woman who finds a champion there are hundreds who must bear without redress the many and various forms of ruffianism encouraged by the law. The customs officers are not often to blame; they are not all like this rowdy; most of them, we are ready to believe, heartily dislike the nasty rummaging to which they are condemned. It is the system itself that is offensive, that makes Uncle Sam a Peeping Tom and causes him to insult American women whose only fault is not that they went away from home, but that they came back.

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD OF MAINE, ALWAYS a frank and generally an interesting critic of public affairs, made something of a sensation at the meeting of the American Bar Association by attacking the decision of the Supreme Court in the Porto Rican cases. A Chicago lawyer, Mr. Adolph Moses, who has a great respect for the judicial station to which he has aspired in the past, protested against Mr. Littlefield's remarks. Most of the lawyers present saw no impropriety in the address. Some of the newspapers are more zealous for the reputation of the Supreme Court, and they have given the Maine Congressman a pretty severe hauling over the coals. The notion that the Supreme Court is above and beyond all criticism is a new one, but it seems to have been seized with great earnestness by a large body of people. In other days it was not unusual to hear decisions of the tribunal denounced in and out of Congress, and this discussion was held to be good for the Court and good for the people. Where would the country be to-day if the Dred Scott opinion had been received in awed silence? The Justices of the Supreme Court criticize each other, sometimes cruelly. In the very cases discussed by Mr. Littlefield, Justice Harlan and Chief-Justice Fuller dealt with the majority in a way that would seem treasonable from a layman, according to the standards followed by Mr. Moses. Of course people will continue to bend to the law as it is laid down by the Supreme Court, but it will be a long time before they will consent to abandon their right to discuss the decisions.

# "SHAMROCK II." IN AMERICAN WATERS

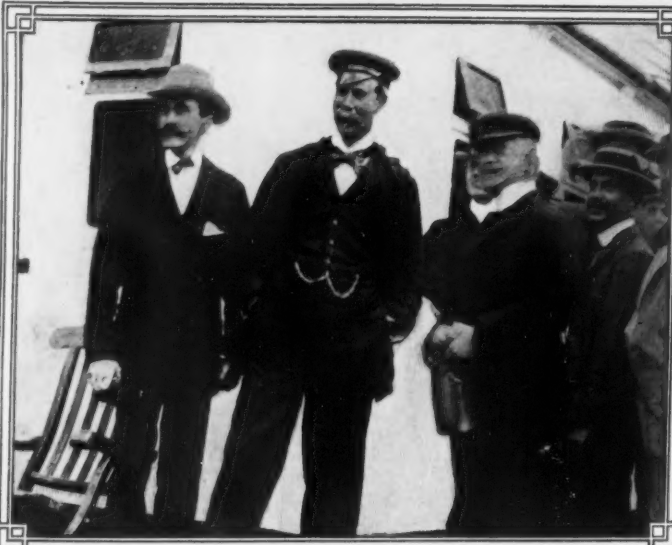


**T**WO DAYS after leaving dry-dock in Erie Basin, and the day following Sir Thomas Lipton's arrival in New York, *Shamrock II.* took her first trial spin in American waters. Her underbody had been closely examined, and it was evident that she had not started a plate during the voyage from England, that she had not suffered in any way from the strain of the 3,000-mile journey. She was as sound and pretty as when she was launched from Denys' shipyard months before.

The first spin of the challenger had been set for a Friday. But the moment the owner learned of this he promptly changed the day to Thursday. This incident was given great importance by yachtsmen, who nodded approval, saying that only bad luck could have followed had the boat taken her first spin on Friday. Sir Thomas had refused to let *Shamrock II.* leave England on Friday, and so in America he again respected the superstition that all sailors have regarding the fifth day of the week.

So early on Thursday morning, August 22, *Shamrock II.* left her anchorage at Stapleton, Staten Island. Once outside Sandy Hook, she sailed six and one-half nautical miles, against wind and tide, in fifty minutes. This was a better showing than had been made by any previous challenger under similar conditions.

The main purpose of the spin was to stretch the new mainsail, but all hands were delighted



**ADMIRING "SHAMROCK" FROM THE "TEUTONIC"**

Sir Thomas Lipton got his first view of *Shamrock II.* in American waters as he came up New York Harbor. On his right stands Mr. David Barrie, his representative in this country; on his left, the Hon. Charles Russell

with the yacht's first performance in these waters. Among the excellent points noticed by devotees of the sport was that *Shamrock II.* leaves less wake than *Constitution* or *Columbia*, which is a novelty for an aspirant for international yachting honors. Every previous challenger has carried a wave of solid green water under her quarter as large as a giant tugboat and acting as a drag of tons. Another point noticed was that Captain Sycamore held the long tiller exactly fore and aft, which shows that the sail plan of the yacht is perfectly balanced.

After the trial spin the crews went through a series of drills, for the benefit of Sir Thomas, who watched the proceeding from his steam yacht *Erin*. *Shamrock's* sailormen are from Wivenhoe and Essex, and, judging by the way they sent up a working topsail in stops, and the way they heaved the anchor short, Yankee sailors on the defender will have to look sharp to beat their British cousins.

On this same Thursday *Constitution* was outraced by *Columbia*, at Oyster Bay, and the odds in favor of *Constitution* dropped with the suddenness of shares in the stock market. Mr. Arthur Pearson of London sent over a representative with twenty-five thousand dollars to wager on the Lipton boat, asking five to three. So great was the respect earned by *Shamrock* in her first trial spin, however, that supporters of *Constitution*, for a while at least, would not offer anything better than dollar for dollar.



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A GROUP OF VENEZUELAN SOLDIERS PHOTOGRAPHED NEAR GOCUYITO



CARLOS MARTINEZ SILVA

## Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador

By CARLOS MARTINEZ SILVA,  
Colombian Minister to the United States



**T**HE THREE REPUBLICS of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador occupy the northern portion of South America, and they cover an area of 1,218,000 square miles, with an aggregate population of 8,990,000 inhabitants, distributed as follows: Colombia, 4,500,000 inhabitants; Venezuela, 2,320,000; and Ecuador, 1,270,000.

These States united during the war of independence, which commenced in 1810 and terminated with the final and decisive victory obtained by the republican forces at the battle of Ayacucho in 1824; and subsequently, under the designation of Republic of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, under the Presidency of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar.

This union was dissolved by mutual consent in 1830, and the three countries have since then constituted separate and independent States. The separation was effected amicably; the public debt contracted during the war of independence was distributed among the three States proportionately to their population, and the boundaries of colonial times were adopted under a stipulation known as the *uti possidetis* of 1810.

The vagueness of the demarcation of the colonial boundaries by the Spanish Government has given rise to long and complicated diplomatic controversies. Finally Colombia and Venezuela submitted their differences to the arbitration of the Queen of Spain, and her award, given in 1891, has definitely settled this long-standing question, and both countries have appointed commissions that are now engaged in tracing the boundary line in conformity with the Spanish award. The boundaries between Colombia and Ecuador have been fixed by a special provisional treaty.

Colombia and Venezuela have always preserved very cordial relations, uninterrupted up to the present time. The only questions of any importance that have arisen between the two countries have been in reference to the onerous restrictions imposed by Venezuela upon the Colombian traffic that is conducted through the navigable rivers that traverse both countries; but these questions have never gone beyond friendly diplomatic controversies.

Colombia has had two wars with Ecuador, and though both terminated with decisive victories for Colombia, each in a single battle, fought upon Ecuadorian soil, Colombia in both instances generously abstained from imposing upon the vanquished Ecuadorians either money indemnities or cession of territory.

Since Colombia secured its independence there has been

but one successful revolution against the legally constituted government, and this revolution took place in 1861; since then to the present time administrations have succeeded one another legally and constitutionally.

In Venezuela violent changes have been frequent, and the present ruler of the country, General Castro, came into power through a revolution.

The political history of Ecuador has been less turbulent than that of Venezuela, though the present President, General Alfaro, is, like the Venezuelan President, a successful revolutionary leader.

The civilian spirit has always prevailed in Colombia, and political parties defend well-defined principles and do not blindly follow popular leaders. The most popular military chieftains have invariably recognized the supremacy of the civil government, and the army, which is well disciplined, has never betrayed its trust or risen against the government, as has so frequently been the case in other Spanish-American countries.

Colombia has always given scrupulous attention to the observance of its treaties with foreign countries, and, indeed, there is no instance of any complaint in this regard.

The party in power in Colombia since 1886 is generally known as the "Conservative party," but "Moderate Liberal" would be a more correct designation. Its followers advocate the supremacy of the national government, due severity in the punishment of crimes, and the cultivation of cordial relations between Church and State. With very rare exceptions, Colombians are members of the Catholic Church.

It is absolutely incorrect to designate the party in power as the Church or clerical party. There is complete independence of Church and State; the Church is exclusively supported by voluntary contributions; the clergy are not eligible to public offices, and all religious communities enjoy complete liberty. A single act of religious intolerance cannot be cited.

Three times has the radical party risen in arms against the party now in power—in 1885, in 1895, and in 1899. The first two risings were quickly suppressed, but the last revolution, though overcome at Bucaramanga, the capital of the Department of Santander, rallied again near the Venezuelan frontier and the revolutionary forces captured the city of Cucuta, which has good railway and steamer communication with the Venezuelan port of Maracaibo by way of the river Zulia.

At that time General Castro, too, occupied Caracas, and, in virtue of previous engagements that he had contracted with the Colombian rebels, he facilitated the introduction of large quantities of arms and supplies through the port of Maracaibo.

Fully equipped, the Colombian insurgents formed an army sufficiently strong to assume the offensive, and they attacked the national army at Palonegro, near Bucaramanga. After a series of desperate engagements that lasted during seventeen consecutive days between two numerous and well-equipped armies, and after one of the most sanguinary conflicts ever fought in South America, the rebels were completely crushed and apparently the revolution had come to an end. New filibustering expeditions were, however, organized in Venezuela, but these, too, were successively defeated by the government troops.

In the meantime, many disaffected Venezuelans, who were conspiring against President Castro, attempted to organize expeditions in Colombia, and sent a commission to Bogota to enlist the sympathy of the Colombian authorities; but the government not only refused the solicited assistance in the most peremptory manner, but at once issued stringent orders to the Colombian authorities on the Venezuelan frontier for the strict observance of neutrality. However, as the frontier line between the two countries is nearly a thousand miles in length and runs through very sparsely populated regions, the Venezuelan insurgents succeeded in evading the vigilance of the Colombian authorities and invaded Venezuela with an expedition of trifling importance under the command of Don Rangel Garbiras, a member of the government overthrown by Castro.

It may be deduced from the foregoing brief account of the last Colombian revolution that it has received relatively weak support in the interior of the country; indeed, the rebels have not been able to hold any town or point of importance, and all that is left of the rebellion is a few scattered bands of marauders who continue to commit depredations with foreign assistance.

Colombia is not at war with Venezuela; there is no question pending between the two countries, nor is there any spirit of animosity between them.

As the recent attempts to renew the Colombian revolution on its frontiers have proved abortive, international complications are scarcely to be feared, and we may confidently look forward to the re-establishment of the cordial relations that have ever existed between the three republics.



## The Attitude of the United States Toward Venezuela and Colombia

By the HON. FRANK C. PARTRIDGE, Late U. S. Minister to Venezuela



**I**T IS DIFFICULT to judge from the press despatches of the real prospects of war between Venezuela and Colombia. We are always receiving news of impending wars of some character in that part of the world, but the importance of the actual occurrences is generally magnified and their true proportions distorted. The two countries formerly had an irritating boundary dispute, but that was arbitrated by the Queen Regent of Spain several years ago. The use of Colombia as a basis of revolutionary movement against Venezuela or the reverse has often made friction between the two countries but not enough to lead to war. Without any special knowledge on the subject, I venture the prediction that it will not this time.

Should there unhappily be a war between them, in one particular our relation to it would be peculiar. By Act 35 of our treaty of 1846 with New Granada (now Colombia), the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, the free transit of the same from sea to sea, and also the rights of sovereignty and property of Colombia over the Isthmus. That guaranty we should, of course, make good. Practically our protection of the Isthmus would not be likely to lead to any friction with

Venezuela. Neither Venezuela nor Colombia has any navy in any proper sense. A war between them would necessarily be a land war, and Panama is the furthest possible removed from the probable field of operations.

Aside from the protection of the Isthmus, the probable attitude of the United States is that of strict neutrality. Although in a sense the protector of other American countries, we have never assumed to be their dictator. They look to us in distress, but the basic ideals and methods of the English-American and Spanish-American peoples are so diverse as to easily leave the latter suspicious, and especially so since the Spanish war, that our ambition as well as our friendliness figures in our intercourse with them. Curiously enough, while we jeopardized our own peace by championing the cause of Venezuela against a European nation, we have no treaty of amity and commerce with Venezuela—only a parcels post convention. Our treaty of 1846 with Colombia has some very liberal provisions in favor of neutrals in case of war. Act 15 permits us to trade with the enemy's ports, and provides generally that free ships shall make free goods; but the stipulation that the flag of a neutral shall cover the property of an enemy, except contraband, only applies to

those governments which acknowledge this principle. The full effect of these treaty stipulations depends, therefore, on the attitude of Venezuela, but it may be safely assumed that under any circumstances a war between Venezuela and Colombia is likely to produce as little disturbance of our neutral rights and trade as a war between immediate neighbors could.

The United States being the good friend of both countries, I doubt not if they could do anything to harmonize the differences they would do so. They would, however, depart with great hesitation from the path of strict neutrality. No one, however, could say that the course of events might not eventually require us to exercise some form of intervention. We certainly should object to the intervention of any European government, and, having taken that position, the interests of humanity might in some events require us to take some action to preserve the peace of the Western Hemisphere. If that contingency arose, I cannot but believe that we should do so more effectively than we have sometimes in the past—as, for example, in the Chilean-Peruvian war, where we went far enough to offend Chili and not far enough to help Peru, if, indeed, our friendly intervention did not actually make her lot the harder.

# The Grand Army's Thirty-fifth Encampment



## 1866-G. A. R.-1901

EVERY YEAR records a sad diminution in the ranks of the War of the Rebellion veterans, amounting to as many as 18,000 in one year, but it is probable that the National Encampment at Cleveland on September 9 will exhibit a number living exceeding 280,000. Just how many veterans survive the War of the Rebellion can possibly be only told by the recent census, since all of them do not belong to the Grand Army of the Republic. Nor is it possible to determine anything like the percentage who die annually, since in 1878 only 31,016 veterans were enrolled, which number increased annually until 1890, when there were 409,489 on the lists, of whom more than 129,000 have gone to join their fallen comrades. The decimation is proceeding at a rapid rate now; old age and old wounds are doing the deadly work that shot, shell, and prison could not.

The honor of entertaining the Grand Army but recently fell to Cleveland. Other cities have usually had a full year in which to prepare, but Cleveland was selected within a few months of the date announced. The Encampment secured, a citizens' committee was at once organized, which appointed an Executive Committee. An ample fund was raised to provide royal entertainment, Mr. John D. Rockefeller subscribing \$5,000; the Big Four, Lake Shore, and Pennsylvania Railways \$2,500 each; the Hollenden Hotel \$2,000; Senator Mark Hanna, Hanna & Co., and seven others \$1,000 each. To the total of \$26,000, other thousands were speedily subscribed until the fund passed \$100,000. The Executive Committee, which took charge of all arrangements, included General James Barnett, president; Ryerson Ritchie, director; Colonel H. C. Ellison, treasurer; Edward W. Doty, secretary; Herman Baer, Webb C. Ball, Colonel Louis Black, John H. Blood, Arthur Bradley, Captain Russell E. Burdick, Colonel C. C. Dewstoe, General George A. Garretson, Samuel F. Hoserot, C. W. McCormick, Captain J. C. Roland, and Colonel Alva J. Smith. General Barnett was colonel of the First Ohio Light Artillery and brevetted brigadier-general during the war. Colonel Ellison is a member of the staff of Governor Nash. Director Ritchie was president of the Chamber of Commerce last year. A suite of offices was taken in the Chamber of Commerce building and committees constituted which have since placed matters on a footing to fitly receive a quarter of a million of people, besides securing a one-cent per mile fare to the Encampment. All of the school-houses have been fitted for free quarters for veterans and the locations of all posts assigned.

Commander-in-Chief General Leo Rassieur of St. Louis has arranged that the parade shall not march more than two miles—owing to the increasing age of the veterans—



THE GOETHE-SCHILLER MONUMENT  
GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO

This group was unveiled August 11, 1901, in the presence of some ten thousand spectators, mostly German-American residents of San Francisco. The figures are of bronze, standing on a granite pedestal.

## 1866-G. A. R.-1901

through Euclid Avenue and business streets. Commodore Commander Frederick E. Haskins, of the National Association of Naval Veterans, has secured an attendance of 2,000 members, who will give a naval parade and participate in the naval review on the 10th inst.—Perry's Victory day.

In the thirty-five years of its existence, the Grand Army has been a power for good beyond recounting or even estimating. Through the order of that loved hero, General John A. Logan, commander-in-chief in 1868, it has established Memorial Day, when garlands of choicest and fairest flowers are strewn upon the graves of the nation's defenders. It has busied itself effectually, both by private and public means, in promoting the welfare of unfortunate veterans and the widows and orphans of soldiers. Its charities have aggregated more than four millions. It has kept alive in the hearts of a grateful people the recognition of the fact that they have still among them thousands of the men to whom they owe so much.

The principal objects of the Grand Army are, briefly, to preserve fraternal feeling among the soldiers, care for and educate soldiers' orphans, maintain soldiers' widows, protect and assist soldiers disabled no matter whether by wounds, illness, old age or misfortune, inculcate a proper appreciation of the services of the soldiers and sailors and bring about a recognition of their services and claims, maintain a true allegiance to the United States, and defend universal liberty, equal rights and justice.

The present officers of the Grand Army are: Commander-in-Chief, Leo Rassieur, St. Louis; Adjutant-General, F. M. Sterrett, St. Louis; Quartermaster-General, Charles Burrows, St. Louis; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, E. C. Milliken, Portland, Maine; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Frank Seamon, Knoxville, Tennessee; Surgeon-General, John A. Wilkins, Delta, Ohio; Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. August Drabms, San Quentin, California; Inspector-General, Henry S. Peck, New Haven, Connecticut; Judge-Advocate-General, James H. Wolf, Boston; Senior Aide-Camp and Chief of Staff, Edward A. Ketchum, Corrigan, Texas.

By the efforts of the Grand Army, the State of New York led in hoisting the flag on every schoolhouse, in teaching civics and patriotism in the common schools, in securing patriotic exercises at the opening of schools each day, in securing appropriations from the Legislature for publication and distribution of a free manual of patriotic exercises, and making it a penal offence to place an advertisement on the American flag. Military drill is now practiced in many schools. Flags have been sent to all the schools of the new possessions.





A RESULT OF THE TEAMSTERS' STRIKE



BOXES OF FRUIT WHICH HAD TO BE THROWN OVERBOARD



CARGOES LEFT UNHANDLED



IDLE STEAMERS AT THE WHARVES

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ENOS BROWN

## THE SAN FRANCISCO STRIKES

EARLY in June the machinists of San Francisco walked out, leaving the great manufacturing in iron without enough men to do even the most necessary repairs. Work on the government vessels ceased. A few weeks later the teamsters struck, and the general business of the city was greatly curtailed. Then the stevedores, marine firemen and stewards, as well as the sailors, quit work, hoping to aid the teamsters in their fight. As a result many cargoes of fruit which arrived at the docks could not be moved, and thousands of boxes had to be dumped into the bay. Every team hauling for the merchants had to be guarded by police. The traffic in the streets was interrupted by numerous breakdowns of wagons driven by inexperienced men. A famine in coal was threatened and the wharves were deserted. Twenty-five thousand men at least were idle. As late as August 9, marine firemen to the number of two hundred joined the striking machinists. They have a union of their own, and although this union was under contract with a Pacific Coast steamship company not to strike for a year, the agreement was broken. The steamship company declares this to be evidence that a contract with a labor union is of no value. Meanwhile, a number of manufacturers are making an attempt to break the molders' and machinists' strike, by resuming operations with non-union men. On August 12, officers of the National Metal Trades Association declared unofficially that the strike was at an end, so far as San Francisco was concerned; as a result coastwise traffic and shipbuilding were resumed.

## GROWTH OF A MUSHROOM TOWN

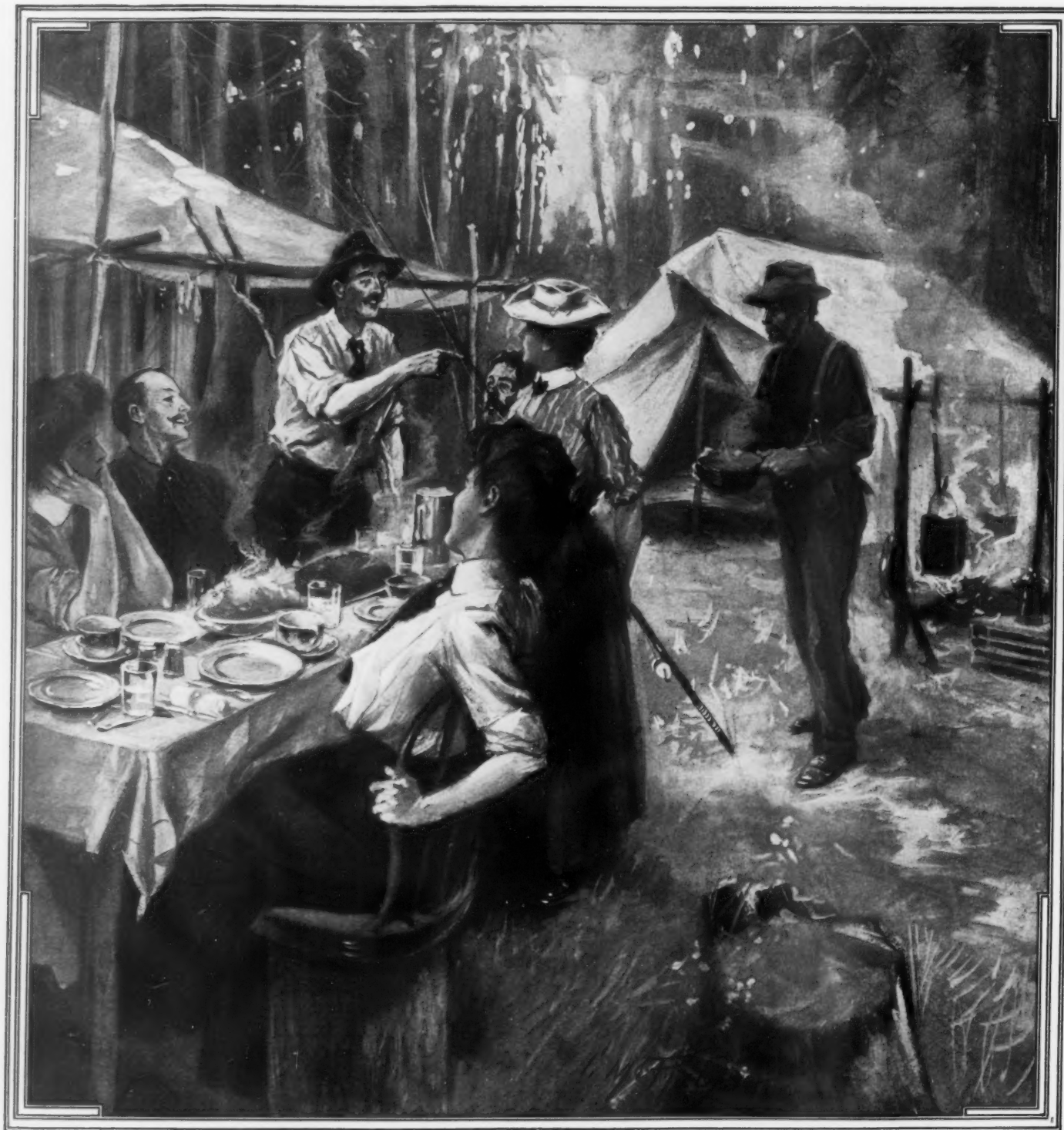
WHEN the Kiowa and Comanche, Apache and Wichita reservations in Oklahoma, comprising 3,700,000 acres of land, were recently opened, the towns that reaped the greatest benefits of the rush were Lawton and El Reno. Lawton, especially, found itself suddenly too big for its clothes, as it were. Excursion trains brought in from 5,000 to 20,000 persons a day. In four days the town had spread out to ten times its normal area. A great white city of tents was built in a night. Then began the money-making. A cot in a tent rented for five dollars a day. Ice was as gold, and one boy, selling water at five cents per glass, made one hundred dollars in a day. Altogether, the opening of the new homestead section was in the nature of a colossal county fair. Only 13,000 farms were allotted, but 165,000 persons visited the scene, and fully 100,000 of these remained for more than a week after the drawing of the great lottery; and it is estimated that a third of these, most of them tradesmen, will settle permanently as citizens of Lawton. The farms are in the corner of Oklahoma bordering on Indian Territory and Texas. In area, the farms average about 160 acres each. Many of the allotments, now worth \$5,000 or more, were secured for the registration fee of twenty-five cents. The second prize in the lottery was drawn by a young woman, Miss Beal, whose claim is now worth fully \$25,000. Millions of feet of lumber are already being drawn into the new Territory, and the claimants have begun building homes and putting up barns and fences.



GENERAL VIEW OF LAWTON, OKLAHOMA, TAKEN FROM MISS BEAL'S CLAIM



WOOD AVENUE, LAWTON, LOOKING EAST ALONG THE NORTHERN LINE OF MR. WOOD'S CLAIM



CAMP LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACKS.—Drawn by C. M. Relyea

## LEGISLATION FOR POLICE EVILS IN NEW YORK CITY

By FRANK MOSS, Former President of the Board of New York Police Commissioners



**N**EW YORK'S police force is large and courageous, but its control is corrupt. It is now a political force, and a means of providing political funds and of enriching politicians. Its degeneration has progressed so far that it has alliances not only with liquor sellers and gamblers, but also with procurers, thieves, highwaymen, swindlers, and many other criminals. With its increase in power there have come an arrogant and brutality that have made decent people in many districts dread the policeman.

The many good policemen in the lower ranks are constantly in fear that the men whom they arrest may prove to be political heelers, and that they may be punished for doing their duty, and they are harried by the persecutions and exactions of superior officers and by the abuse of fellow officers who possess political alliances.

The greatest need of the police force is purification. How much cleansing may be accomplished by home rule legislation? Certainly very little. Legislation, unless it be punitive or educational, does not purify. The principal object of all police legislation should be the securing of efficiency and of direct control by the local authorities; but the more these are obtained the more likely is the department to be a

corrupt political agent, if the city administration is venal. An honest and patriotic administration, with the law just as it is, could make the Police Department the pride of the city, and with a better law the present administration could give us even a worse police.

While the control of the Police Department remains a chief function of the dominant party in our municipal politics we cannot look to the acts of the Legislature for relief from corruption. The supreme duty of the people in this crisis is to put the Police Department into the hands of an administration that will dissolve all social, political and financial alliances between it and criminals, and that will administer it for the benefit and protection of all the people without reference to their political creeds. A majority of the policemen would welcome such control.

There are three points in which the present law should be improved: (a) The Governor's power to remove the Commissioner of Police should be abolished; (b) the power of the courts to review and reverse the dismissal of policemen from the force should be removed or curtailed; (c) under the present corrupt conditions, the Commissioner should be enabled to use a limited outside secret service.

The heads of the police force do not dread the Governor's power. They have circumvented those who hoped by it to remove Mr. Devery. They know that with the prevailing home rule temper, a Governor will hardly be persuaded to exercise it. If ever there was opportunity for the Governor

to use this power for the relief of the city and the State from a disgraceful police administration it exists now, but he sees that the character of the police administration depends upon the character of the city administration, and he leaves the whole matter where it belongs—in the hands of the people. The power of removal is useless for good government, and it perpetuates in some degree the opportunity for that kind of politics that maintained so long the former bi-partisan police board.

If a new administration be elected this fall, and a public-spirited Commissioner be put in charge of the Police Department, a reorganization of the Department will be expected. This, to be effectual, will require the removal of some police officers. Past experience has proved the vexatiousness of this kind of work. The Commissioner has to conduct a trial as though in court, and, if he finds the officers guilty, must wait the result of appeals to the Supreme Court and to the Court of Appeals before he can be sure that his decision will stand. Discipline now is impeded by vexatious procedure, loss of time and uncertainty. One Commissioner with all of the executive and administrative work of the department must have a prompter and more effective power of removal of policemen if he is to enforce discipline among seventy-five hundred policemen.

To these improvements should be added the power to employ a limited number of secret service agents and to use a limited contingent fund. Nothing is more important.



# The Waterworks Crib Disaster at Cleveland



THE RESCUING PARTY

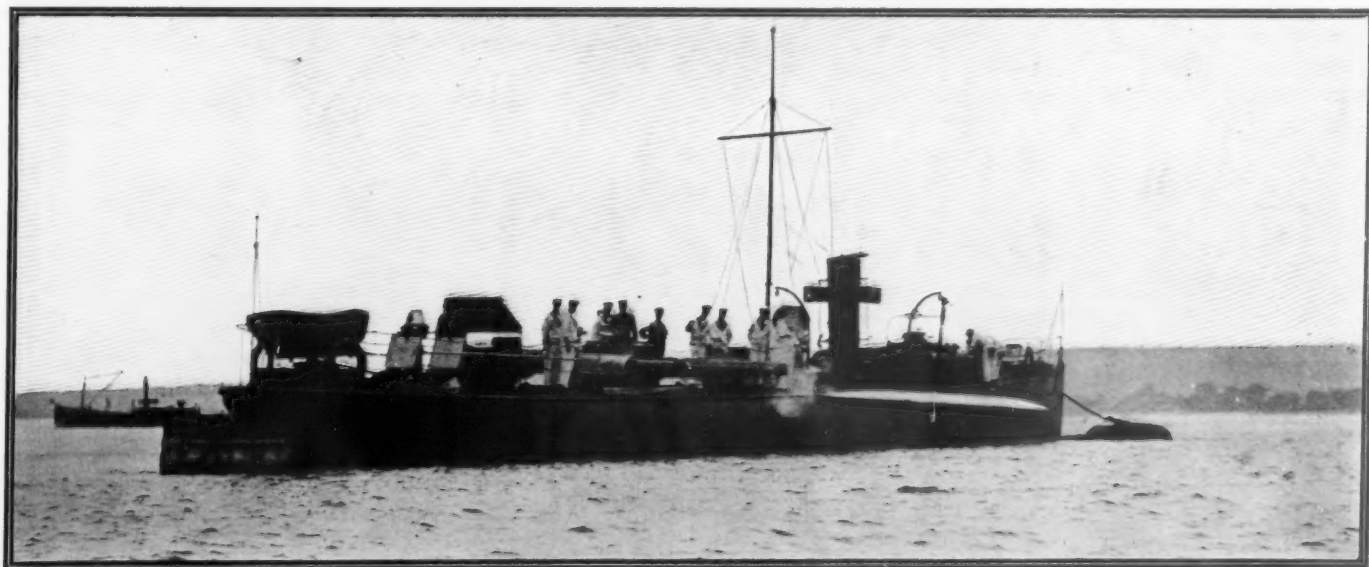
In explosions which recently wrecked two cribs of the waterworks tunnel at Cleveland, seventeen men lost their lives. The first catastrophe was at Crib 2, two miles off Cleveland Harbor. Fire broke out in the crib, then the boiler burst; five men were burned to death, four drowned, and three suffocated. In the



VERNON SNYDER AND HENRY COE

THE CRIB THE DAY AFTER THE ACCIDENT

second disaster, one week later, at Crib 3, five men were killed, but two were saved as by a miracle. These were Vernon Snyder, of Alliance, Ohio, and Henry Coe, of Rochester, N. Y. Both were working in the air-lock. They were hurled forty feet, but were saved from drowning by the air-lock coming together in the nick of time.



LAUNCHING A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO FROM A BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT

The torpedo may plainly be seen leaving the tube and sailing through the air before it plunges into the water



THE WOMEN'S SWIMMING POOL IN ONE OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC BATHS



PICKING COTTON IN AN ALABAMA FIELD



TYPICAL COTTON PICKER



WAITING FOR THE SCALES



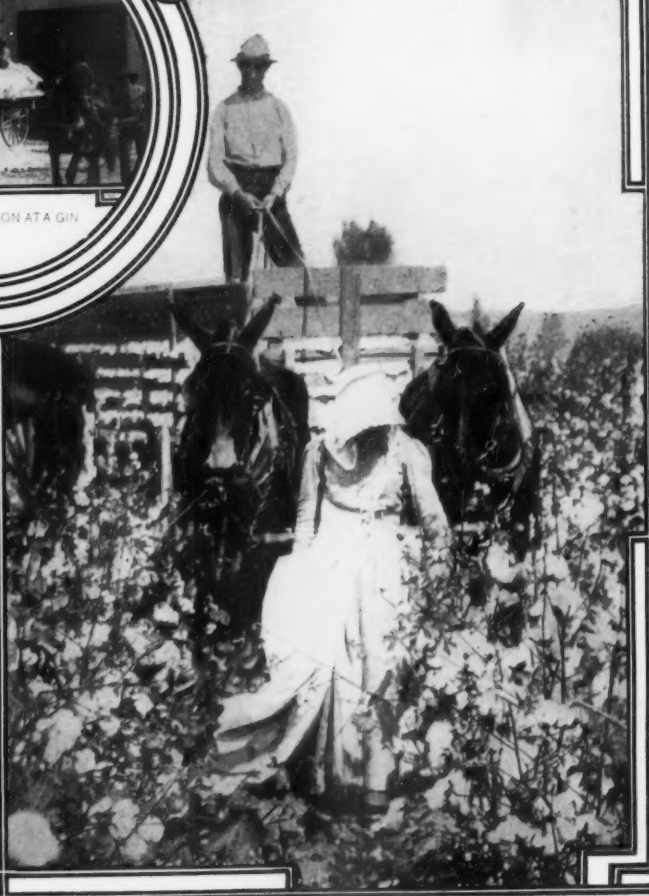
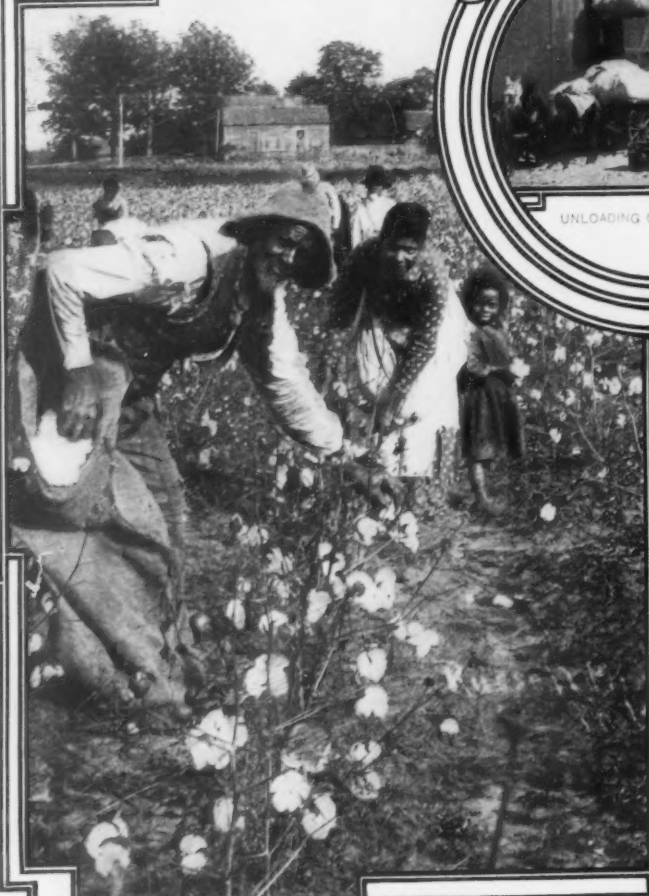
A MISSISSIPPI COTTON PICKER'S HOME



LOADING COTTON AT NEW ORLEANS



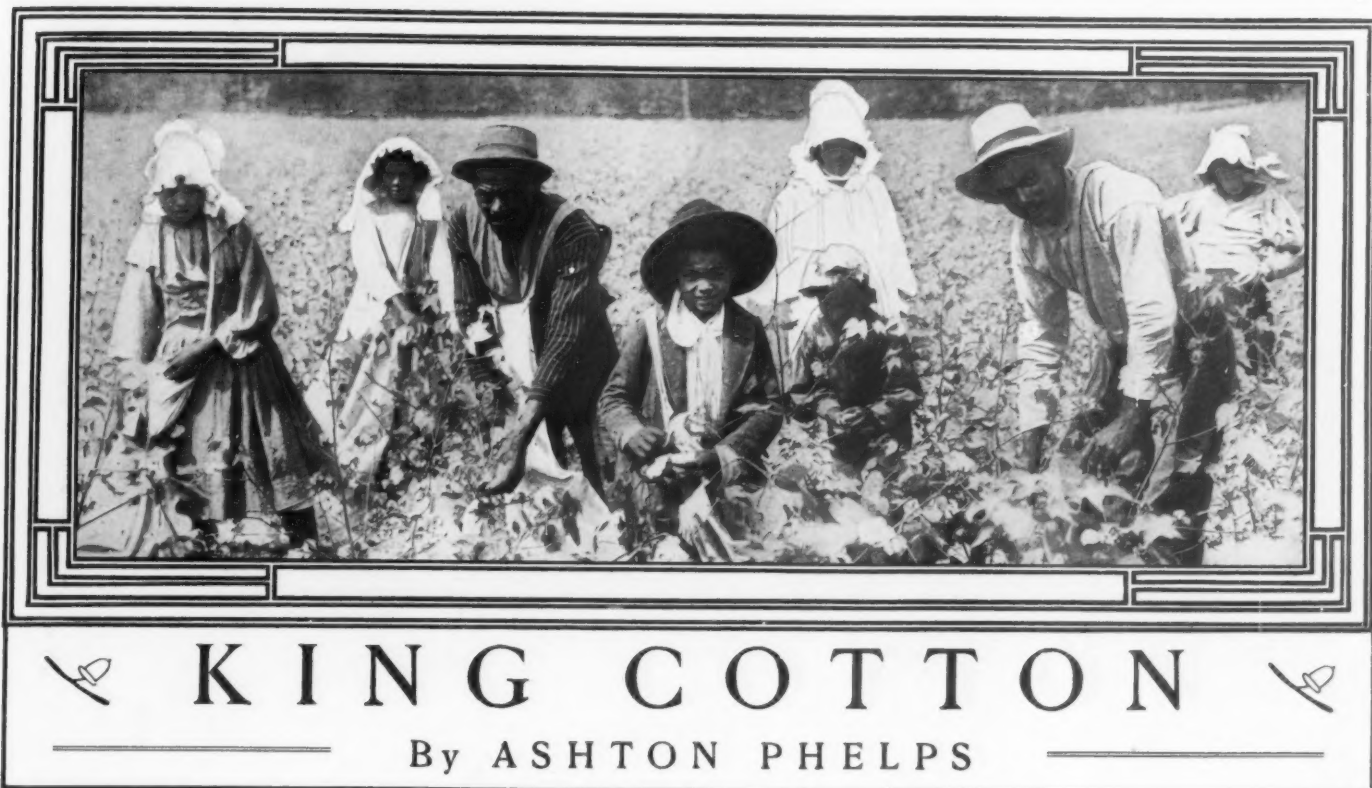
UNLOADING COTTON AT A GIN



MEN AND WOMEN AT WORK IN THE COTTON FIELDS NEAR MORRILTON, ARKANSAS

# GATHERING THE COTTON CROP





# KING COTTON

By ASHTON PHELPS

IN WESTERN LITERATURE, the story of "King Cotton" begins with these words of Herodotus: "And, further, there are trees which grow wild there, the fruit whereof is a wool exceeding in goodness and beauty that of sheep. The natives make their clothes of this tree-wool." The garrulous Greek was then describing the life, institutions and products of India. The inexactness of his data is proverbial, but, in this case as in many others, he arrived at the truth by indirection. The idea of tree-wool survives in the German word *Baumwolle* for an article of world-wide commerce, and it is still quite correct to say that cotton in its myriad forms of use and beauty has, like Svengali, come "out of the mysterious East."

China would seem to have followed India at a long interval in the culture of cotton, for her budgets make no mention of the commodity down to within two centuries of the Christian era. It is recorded that the Emperor On-ti, who ascended the throne in 502, had a cotton robe. During all this time the cultivation of the plant was confined to the gardens of the empire, and the cloth woven from its fibre was one of the badges of luxury. It was in the eleventh century that the culture became general, and the industry received an enormous impulse from the Tartar conquest in 1280. While we must look to India and China for the genesis of cotton culture, it is, nevertheless, a patent fact that those lands could never have supplied the wants of the Occident.

## SOME HISTORIC FACTS

Our own word "cotton" is derived from "qutun," which is Arabic for cotton wool. In this derivation is incased the historic fact that the Moors introduced the plant into Spain, in the eighth Christian century. Of course, the thing itself had long been known there, for history tells us that the Romans used the material for tents and for the awnings which covered the arenas; but India and the Farther East were the sources of supply. The first recorded importation of raw cotton into Europe occurred in the year 1298, and the use was limited to the manufacture of candlewicks. In the beginning, and for many years after, cotton yarn was never used except as weft, the warp being composed of wool, flax or silk. The methods of spinning were far behind the primitive processes even which had enabled the East Indians to make the gossamer threads of the garments that have been poetically described as "woven wind." So it was many a year before the European learned to supplant the distaff with the wheel.

The discovery of America paved the way to that wonderful development of the cotton industry which is one of the most salient phenomena of modern times. The plant is indigenous to all intertropical regions, and the immense productive power of the New World became apparent as soon as the stride of invention gave urgency to the question of supply. The manufacture had gravitated toward Manchester early in the seventeenth century. That city was, indeed, predestined to pre-eminence in this department of trade, since it enjoyed the requisite advantages in perfection—a moist climate, abundant labor, and cheap coal. These conditions were, however, of little account, so long as the human hand had to do the work which is done by machinery to-day. In this case, as in all others, the occasion brought the men.

It was in 1764 that James Hargreaves, an illiterate weaver of Stanhill, invented the spinning-jenny, but the invention was not patented until 1770. The jenny did by machinery precisely what the spinster had done by hand; but the device dealt only with weft, the trade being still dependent upon linen yarn for warp. A mob broke into Hargreaves' house and destroyed the machine, and the inventor died in 1778 without having derived the slightest pecuniary profit from the fruit of his genius.

## ARKWRIGHT'S SPINNING-FRAME

In 1769 Richard Arkwright, following up the suggestions of John Wyatt, invented the spinning-frame. Thenceforth, cotton warp and cotton weft were alike spun by machinery. Arkwright's premises were not mobbed, as Hargreaves' had

been; but he had a long battle, for the manufacturers refused to buy his yarn. Arkwright then began to weave as well as spin, and all went on swimmingly for a time. Suddenly the orders ceased to come. On inquiry, it was found that the cause lay in a proviso of the excise laws which imposed a tax of sixpence on goods made entirely of cotton (as against threepence on mixed fabrics) and forbade the use of all-cotton materials. It was thus necessary to have recourse to Parliament. After much log-rolling, and despite the strenuous opposition of the Lancashire manufacturers, the needed relief was secured.

Next came the riots in which Hargreaves' machines were destroyed, as being fatal to the workingmen's interests.

## FURTHER INVENTIONS

In 1779 Crompton invented the mule which combined the principles of Hargreaves' jenny and Arkwright's frame. In 1787 Cartwright completed the cycle of invention, on the side of manufacture, for it was in that year that he took out the patent for his power loom. Watt had patented the steam-engine in 1784, and the first machine to drive a cotton mill was made in 1785. Of course, the first devices of all these original inventors were rude to the last degree, but the principles were there in all their integrity, and nothing but the work of development lay before the succeeding generations. Lancashire long guarded its secret with jealous care, lest the rivalry of other nations should be called into being.

England was thus in possession of a plant, the possibilities of which were quite beyond the imagination's grasp. Yarn and cloth could be made *ad infinitum*, and with a marvellous cheapness of production. It soon became apparent, however, that the problem was but half solved. In 1788 a strong appeal was made to the East India Company, with a view to supplying the want from the land in which the culture had been originally cradled. Experience soon showed that production has its well-defined limits in that quarter of the world. Once more came the cry of "Westward—Ho!"

So far as the propagation of the plant was concerned, the sailing was plain enough; it was in the separation of the lint from the seed that the difficulty lay. In India, this is done by drawing the conglomerate mass between two rollers which suffer the fibre to go through but arrest the seed. This method of ginning is still employed, with some improvements, in the case of Sea Island cotton, which, in consequence of its extra length of staple, cannot be advantageously handled with the modern machines. America itself now stepped into the breach, with Whitney's invention of the saw-gin.

We have now reached the point at which the story of cotton begins to trench upon the domain of the highest politics. From this time forth, the development of the industry is seen to profoundly affect the business, and even the ethics, of millions of men. Whitney's invention dates from 1793. In 1784 eight bags of cotton were seized and held in the Liverpool Custom House, on the ground that such a quantity could not have been produced in the United States. In 1791 the production had risen to 2,000,000 pounds; in 1841 it was 1,684,000 bales. Thenceforward, the advance was steady, so that the crops of the years which immediately preceded the War of the Rebellion hovered about the 4,000,000-bale mark.

## DISASTROUS RESULTS OF CIVIL WAR

The tremendous significance of America's call to arms for the rest of the world will be seen in the subjoined table, in which England's annual import of American and other kinds is given (in thousands of bales):

YEAR	TOTAL IMPORT	AMERICAN	OTHER KINDS
1860	3,366	2,381	785
1861	3,096	1,841	1,195
1862	1,445	72	1,373
1863	1,932	132	1,800
1864	2,587	198	2,389
1865	2,755	462	2,293
1866	3,749	1,163	2,586

A glance at these figures suffices to show that the years

1862 and 1863 must have tried the endurance of Britain's cotton trade to the utmost. As a matter of fact, this cold statistical exterior conceals a story of self-sacrifice which will attest the altruism of the "common man" for all the ages to come. Thousands of destitute operatives thronged the streets of Manchester, and the losses to employers and employed were reckoned at seventy millions sterling. Immense funds were raised for the relief of the suffering artisans, and thousands were given employment on public works. The South had confidently hoped that the failure of the American cotton supply would bring about intervention on the part of the European powers, and this hope, at one moment, seemed near realization. Various influences strongly impelled the French Emperor to such a course, and England's statesmen were quite ready to fall in with the suggestion. Then it was that great meetings were held throughout Lancashire, in which the starving mill hands championed the cause of the Union in terms so bold and uncompromising that the project was abandoned in England once and for all.

After the surrender at Appomattox the victorious Federal Government did not stretch out its mighty arm to sustain the stricken industry. On the contrary, an excise tax of three cents per pound was imposed. Moreover, a pest called the army worm appeared in the fields, to bring the planter's efforts to naught. Yet American enterprise was not to be held in check, even by such drawbacks. Under the stimulus of fairly-like prices, the production rose steadily, until the 4,000,000 bale mark was once more passed in the crop of 1870. The climax was reached in 1898, with an output of 11,256,000 bales.

## PRESENT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

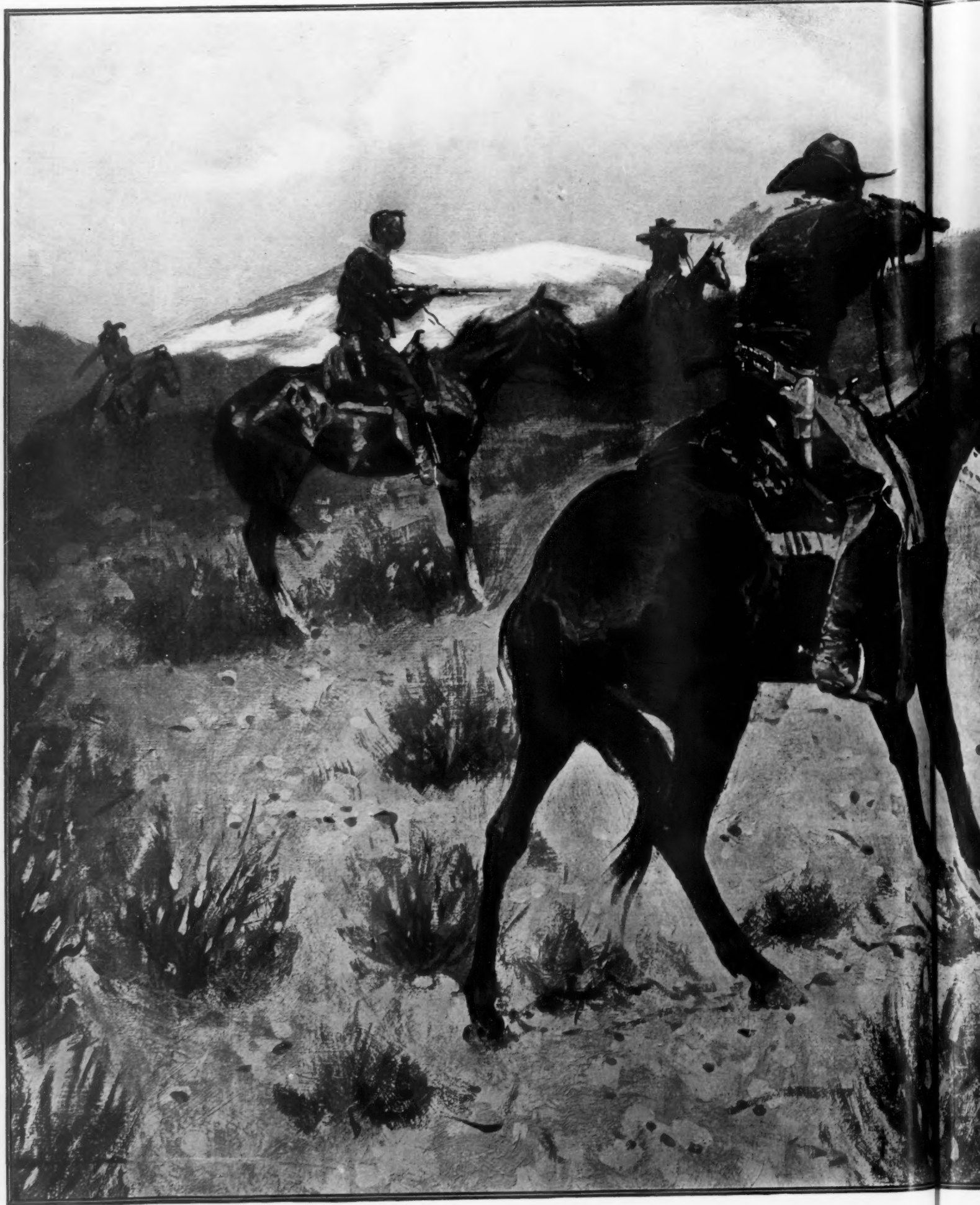
Concurrently with this immense increase of production there has occurred a like change in the currents of consumption. From the very beginning, Southern statesmen and economists had accentuated the necessity of bringing the field and the spindle together. The golden fruit of their efforts has come in the fulness of time, as one may see by a glance at the following table, in which are given widely separated crops, together with the details of distribution:

(In Thousands of Bales)				
YEAR	CROP	EXPORTS	NORTHERN MILLS	SOUTHERN MILLS
1859-60	4,861	3,774	793	186
1870-71	4,347	3,168	1,072	91
1880-81	6,006	4,365	1,713	225
1890-91	8,674	5,791	2,027	613
1899-00	9,436	5,946	2,047	1,397

In the crop of 1899-1900, North Carolina produced 561,000 bales, of which no less than 435,000 were consumed within the borders of the State. South Carolina stood next in the line of progress, with a production of 921,000 and a consumption of 497,000 bales.

Now, as before, the centre of production trends Westward. Out of the crop of 1900-01 (about 10,250,000 bales), almost 4,000,000 have been produced in Texas and the Territories.

East India has practically stood still, as a purveyor to Europe's wants. For example, Britain's great dependency exported 1,804,000 bales to England and the Continent during the season of 1898-99, whereas England alone got 1,867,000 bales from that source in 1866. Brazil reached the zenith of her exports to Great Britain in 1872, with 717,000 bales, as against an export from America of only 1,404,000 bales. Russia has of late years made titanic efforts to stimulate the production of cotton in her Asiatic dominions, and to such purpose that, out of 395,000,000 pounds consumed in her mills during the year 1899, no less than 186,000,000 pounds were of native growth. Egypt is also making rapid progress, although her totals are still unimportant, as measured against America's colossal contribution to the world's supply. Thus the exports from Alexandria to all Europe during the year 1899-1900 were 853,000 bales, whereas Great Britain alone had taken 414,000 bales of Egyptian cotton in 1865.



## KILLING A CAT

DRAWN BY FREDERIC





## CATTLE THIEF

FREDERIC REMINGTON

A PARTY OF COWBOYS HAVE RUN DOWN AND  
SURROUNDED A GRIZZLY BEAR, THE MOST  
CUNNING AND WARY OF CATTLE THIEVES



# THE ROMANCE OF THE BANDBOX

By CAROLINE DUER

AUTHOR OF "THE WRONG HOUSE," ETC.

ILLUSTRATED BY HARRISON FISHER



THE HOUSE was of yellow stucco, marked with white lines to resemble blocks of stone. Its trimmings were of glistening white marble, and white marble steps, with huge blocks instead of balustrades on each side, led up to the front door. This was also white, and had a bluish mica fanlight at the top and little narrow windows on either side, through which, from within, as one came down the stairs and crossed the oil-clothed hall, one marked the unwary guest.

In front, under the windows of the best parlor, a little square of green grass filled the space from the wall of the house to the railing, and in the spring this was sown with crocuses, whose yellow and purple spurts of color delighted the eyes of Miss Selina Matilda Minto.

Miss Selina often looked out of the windows of the front parlor and observed with satisfaction the envious looks cast at her crocuses by other householders for whom flowers would not grow. They grew for her, whether she planted them in the sunny sloping garden at the back of the house or nursed them in pots in the little room on the top floor. "Mrs. Vinton-next-door" had no luck at all with hers, though she was a friend; and as for Miss Proudfoot, on the other side, who was an enemy, it gave Miss Selina snorting pleasure to think that her garden was as bare as the palm of your hand.

Miss Selina was sixty years old and very little and thin. Her once beautiful complexion was white and wrinkled like an old kid glove. She had never been good-looking, and age had played rather ludicrous tricks with her, crooking

her shoulders, thrusting out her lower lip, and surrounding her small restless eyes with pink, puffy circles which were eminently unbecoming. But fate had provided her with a talisman against these evils. On the strength of the one romance of her youth, Miss Selina had believed, and always would believe, herself to be one of the handsomest and most gifted of women.

Her niece, little Ruth Minto, with her round, rosy face, her dove's eyes and her waving yellow hair, had not half so complacent an opinion of herself—but then Ruth's romance was young.

She lived in a village only a few miles from the country town of which Miss Selina's yellow house was the pride and ornament. She had been sent to stay with her aunt because it is well known that a change of scene will cure the heart-ache, and Ruth's little love story had come to a sudden halt. Somebody had gone away without speaking, whose speech would have made the whole world golden and whose silence had turned it to very tarnished silver.

It was a most commonplace story, but the heart ached none the less for that; and, truth to tell, sojourn on the side of a cobblesome street instead of a country road did not seem to be curing it. Ruth could not regain her spirits. She did not enjoy her aunt's morning scampers through the shops in Franklin Street. Handling, and twitching, and bargaining over the shopkeeper's wares had no pleasures for her, nor, although she listened respectfully, could she properly appreciate the triumph of returning with half a yard of green and orange silk at a reduction of ten cents from the original valuation.

What Miss Selina called a "ride" through the cemetery did not cheer her niece, although the hiring of the carriage, and

the envy that must undoubtedly be excited in the breast of Miss Proudfoot when she saw them drive away in state, were subjects of conversation which greatly elated the elder lady.

How Miss Proudfoot had been hurried to the window by her "girl," and how eagerly they had both strained their eyes after the departing vehicle, she begged Ruth to notice.

A woman servant, no matter what her age might be, was always a "girl" to Miss Minto. Fine things were "elegant," and poor ones "shabby concerns." She had the greatest possible respect for wealth, and most heartily did she despise all unsuccessful people, of whom she counted Miss Proudfoot the first.

Whether it were the result of the drive through the cemetery, or the overheated condition of Miss Selina's little airtight house, in which most of the windows were nailed down, Ruth caught a bad cold about this time which kept her indoors for some days.

Miss Selina, although very kind to her niece, could not bear to alter habits which had become her very life. She continued her morning skirmishes with the shopkeepers, and her afternoon visits to "Mrs. Vinton-next-door," in whose family affairs she took the deepest interest. Miss Proudfoot she never visited. They had quarrelled about a cherry tree which grew in Miss Minto's garden but persisted in hanging its most heavily laden branches over Miss Proudfoot's wall. Miss Proudfoot's "girls" picked the cherries, and Miss Minto's "boy" was ordered to cut off the straying branches. Miss Minto never forgave the conduct that forced her to this Spartan measure, and Miss Proudfoot, in secret, mourned the loss of her cherry pies.

Owing to her aunt's frequent absences from the house, Ruth was left much alone, and used to wander from room



MISS SELINA CAST ONE HORRIFIED LOOK AT IT AND SANK BACK IN HER CHAIR



room, gazing out of the windows, and laughing in the most doleful way. Her imagination drew her dimly interesting pictures of an early demise. Deaths were reported in the papers, and might be seen in all men, worthy and unworthy. How could it be to him if she were to die? Would he remember meetings under the big yellow-leaved chestnut tree in the lane, or walks through the autumn woods, or parties at the gate of the Willow Farm, or the things they had said to each other when—when— Ruth's pocket-handkerchief came out, and tear after tear trickled into it.

A man might be summoned hastily to a dying father, but then that was in November, and this was April, and not a line—not a word. It was cruel, it was abominable! No man who could behave in such a way was worth crying for, thought Ruth, crying smartly. But she really was a brave little person, and after a few minutes she resolutely forced back the tears, and set herself to find some occupation that might serve to distract her thoughts.

Miss Selina had very few books. She rarely read anything but the morning papers and such religious periodicals as a self-respecting woman subscribes to for the honor of the community. Histories there were, and a series of sermons, "Legends of the Monastic Orders," and "Lives of the Saints," "Don Quixote," and a few stray volumes of the Waverley novels; but none of these appealed to Ruth's present mood. So she wandered into her aunt's room in search of a certain flowered ribbon—one of the bargains—which had been offered to her for the trimming of a summer bonnet.

One must not be dowdy, although one may be deserted.

The flowered ribbon was in a basket on the top shelf of the closet, and in reaching up for it Ruth accidentally pulled over a large old-fashioned handbox.

This, opening as it fell, discharged itself of another box which had been concealed inside it, and which, being of wood, made a most astounding clatter as it landed on the floor. Ruth picked it up. It was locked, but the fall had splintered the wood, and a long crack ornamented its polished surface. Hanging from the string of the gaping handbox was a piece of paper on which was written, in Miss Selina's little crabbed writing: "This Box was confided to me by Mr. Poindexter," and then followed the date some forty years earlier.

Ruth was excited and alarmed. She had evidently stumbled upon that Romance of her youth to which Miss Selina so often referred. This was exciting. But she must confess to her aunt that she had broken in upon the past—and upon the box as well—and this was alarming.

She put the things up again as neatly as she could, and abandoned the pursuit of the flowered ribbon.

She was so nervous that evening when the ladies were sitting in the front room after tea that Miss Selina noticed it, and, desisting from her occupation of bending a red and yellow purse with gold beads, she drew her chair to the hard-wood fire and proceeded to admonish her niece.

"Don't you fret for that man, Ruth," she said; "you are young, and you'll have plenty of opportunities to settle yourself. Why, all my best offers came late in life, but of course after being the choice of a gentleman like Mr. Poindexter I wouldn't have any of them. But they wanted me. Oh, yes, they wanted me bad enough."

The ice being broken by Mr. Poindexter's name, Ruth now ventured to tell her aunt of her afternoon's misadventure.

Miss Selina was shocked, angered, and outraged. She reproved Ruth for prying, and seemed inclined to ignore the flowered ribbon as an excuse, but her little niece was so humble, so tearful even, that she relented after a short time. The respect with which Ruth manifested every time Mr. Poindexter's name was mentioned, betrayed her into confidence almost before she knew it.

"Well, I declare," she said. "You're a dear, sweet child, and I know you didn't mean any harm, only young folks must be careful how they meddle in old folks' concerns. My affair with Mr. Poindexter is never mentioned now, but of course at one time it was talked of. I guess, by everybody in town. Mrs. Vinton-next-door, she knew the rights of it, but no one else did, smart as they thought themselves."

"Was he very handsome, Aunt Selina?" asked Ruth.

"He was a fine man—a very elegant man. I don't know that he was just handsome, but I never cared much for these handsome men. He had a beautiful head of curling brown hair, and bore himself well."

"It sounds awfully nice," said Ruth, with a little sigh.

"He thought a great deal of me," continued her aunt. "I don't suppose there ever was a man fonder of a woman than Mr. Poindexter was of me. And I've had men enough after me since."

This was one of Miss Selina's fixed ideas. Ruth said nothing, for the only expression which occurred to her was one of surprise, which she thought it wise to suppress.

"Your Aunt Lizzie was alive then, and your father and your Uncle David were living at home, and it was a gay house. Oh, a very gay house. We were going to evening parties and entertainments all the time, and Mr. Poindexter, he used to be staying with us; he was a friend of your Uncle David's, but everybody joked me about him. Father and mother liked him, too."

"And he began to like you at once?" exclaimed Ruth.

"Oh, he wanted me right enough," answered Miss Selina, with a little snort of pride, "but your Uncle David put him off by playing a trick on him. When Valentine's Day came round, your Uncle David wrote me a proposal and signed it with Mr. Poindexter's name—"

"Oh! Aunt Selina, what did you do?" cried Ruth.

"I wrote back again, and said I'd have him since he was so fond of me; but I guess he found out about it's being a joke and thought I didn't mean it, for he went away that very night—"

"And didn't he ever come back?" asked her niece.

"No," said Miss Selina. "I guess he and David had words before he went, too. Well, it was a mean trick to play on a man who was courting your sister. I suppose he thought I was making fun of him when I answered so quick."

"And he never wrote to you?" inquired Ruth.

"Yes, he wrote to me once about that box," said Miss Selina. "I've got the letter here," and she pulled open the drawer of a secretary near her and drew out a narrow yellow envelope. Ruth thought she saw a stealthy motion of her aunt's pocket-handkerchief during the instant that she turned her back, but when she faced her niece again she was busily wiping her eyeglasses with it. Holding the letter under the green-shaded lamp, she read:

"MY DEAR MISS MINTO—I believe I left a box in the spare bedroom closet. Will you do me the favor to keep it safely for me till I see you again? I have the honor to be, Respectfully yours,

"PERCY POINDEXTER."

"And he never came! And you have kept the box in your room all these years?" said Ruth, a great pity for her aunt filling her heart.

"Well, not just at first," answered Miss Selina. "It seemed kind of indelicate to keep a man's box in my room. I hid it in the garret for a long time, but when your grandfather and grandmother died, and your Aunt Lizzie too, and your father and your Uncle David married, the house seemed lonely, and I just brought it down for company. I might have been a married woman half a dozen times if I'd taken those that

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## LIVING TO EAT

By GRACE PECKHAM MURRAY, M.D.

**L**IVING TO EAT is an accomplishment, or vice (whichever you are pleased to call it), which is only acquired in later years. The youthful members of the human species eat to live. It matters little what comes to them in the shape of food—it is like a banquet of Lucullus, since it appeals to an appetite which has its roots planted in the twofold demand of the system, that of building up the body and that which requires material for the building up of the organs themselves. Function and growth must both be maintained; hence the imperative appetite which is as the freshness of the morning gilding the commonest viands with a taste for which the jaded palates of those who live to eat long in vain.

It does not require a great amount or a great variety of food to sustain life. People are generally divided into two classes: those who do not eat enough, and those who eat too much. Hunger is a mysterious sensation. It comes from every nerve and fibre of the body, which demand the wherewithal to replace the loss which has come from constant use. The blood in its circuit must bear with it the elements to make good this waste, and this is elaborated from the food. If too much of such materials are provided the surplus is deposited as fat. Then, too, there is always a stock of what is termed circulating albumen, which can be called upon if food is withheld; and there is enough of this to last an individual a certain number of days, which prevents one from dying immediately of starvation. If food is withheld a very long time the reserve supply of fat is drawn upon also. The people who live to eat generally eat too much and that which is not good for them. As a rule, they are people who are no longer young; and they do not require the same amount of food, since the growth has taken place and food is now only needed for one purpose instead of two.

It can be easily seen when one is eating too much. Fat begins to accumulate. Strangely

enough, the appetite does not regulate the food supply but plays one false, and, instead of failing, it seems to be more imperative and give more pleasure than formerly. The rich viands, the fats, starches and sugars are craved, when they are the worst possible for those who are growing stout. It may be easy to stop the accumulation of flesh, but when it has once found its place it is most difficult to get rid of. It would be well for one who has a tendency to corpulency to have bathroom scales and to weigh himself or herself every few days, so as to regulate diet and exercise in such a way as to keep the weight at the proper point. It is then that one must cease to live to eat, and regard food seriously as a means only of continuing to exist.

Habit controls eating much more than one realizes. The stomach is satisfied according to its treatment; that is, hunger is not appeased with the small amount that is requisite for the body's wants when it has been supplied more liberally. The taste for different foods is also acquired. The tastes may remain simple, or they may become highly educated to desire olives and truffles. The gustatory nerve is very simple in its sensation, and reports little beyond bitter, sweet, and sour. It is the olfactory nerve that is the tempter in the matter of eating. It is the nose that scents the odor of delicious viands and makes the mouth water. The eye comes next, to lend its aid to those who live to eat. The beautiful linen, the brilliant silver, the dainty china, the garnished dishes, the eperges of fruit and flowers, appeal to the eye. The smooth and costly linen appeals to the touch, and when those who live to eat are enjoying their avocation to the uttermost the fifth sense, hearing, is played upon by sweet music. Care and anxiety are banished from the board, and eating has passed from the mere ministering to bodily hunger into a high art, into an exquisite and refined enjoyment.

## HOUSE PARTIES

By GERTRUDE F. LYNCH

**T**HE HOUSE PARTY is as insistent at present in the scheme of life as it is in the English novel, and an English novel without a house party would be as unusual as the play of "Hamlet" without the melancholy Dane. Every one seems to be going to, coming from, or entertaining a house party. The woman with a summer cottage is busily engaged in plans of entertainment and the cottageless woman is matching dates on her calendar so as to leave herself time between for catching trains.

The careful housekeeper is the one who always knows what people she is to entertain as well as their times of arriving and leaving. She takes care, too, that congenial temperaments shall be under her roof at the same time. It remains for the woman who allows chance to rule her regimen to find herself stranded over Sunday, seventy miles from the nearest guest, and resorting to telegrams, hurried notes and explanations. The next week, her house will be taxed beyond its utmost and the village inn forced into collaboration. This is the woman who is noted for bringing into the intimacy of the house party those who have not spoken for years, or strangers who have not an idea in common, and never would have if they lived together until doomsday. This is the woman who finds the house party a weariness to the flesh and spirit; for her guests, not being interested in each other, of necessity look to her for entertainment, and there is no minute she can call her own.

Some novel forms of entertainment have been devised by hostesses, and a few of these are worth chronicling.

An open-air café chantant was given at an inland country house not far from New York recently. The lawn was decorated with tents and awnings, in addition to the usual lanterns, bunting, etc. Little tables were placed about for two, three and four. Some of the girls were dressed as barmaids, in very smart costumes, and served cooling drinks from a bar where the young men of the party took turns in mixing the liquids. A platform was erected, and every one who could contribute to the evening's entertainment was called into service. Skirt dances, songs, recitations, etc., were given by the guests from the house and neighboring places, one of whom was heard to remark, in answer to a question as to her appearing as a star, "Recite? I haven't made up my mind. You know the trouble with amateur entertainments is that you never know whether it is worse to listen or to take part."

The poster party lends itself admirably to the open air. With a lawn prettily decorated,

the veranda hung with posters and the guests in poster costumes a most delightful effect may be produced, while the preliminaries serve as entertainment for days. As the charm of the poster costumes depends upon effect alone, most simple materials may be employed with stunning results.

At another house a Maud Muller party was given by moonlight. The guests, in peasant costumes, ranging from Russian to Puritan, were driven to a big field where the grass had been mowed for the occasion. Rakes, daintily decorated, were provided and prizes consisted of golden scythe-pins for the women and steins for the men. Reclining on one's own rick to partake of refreshments was found not to be so conducive to prize-getting as reclining on one's neighbor's, and this truth furnished occasion for much good-natured sparring.

A woman with an inventive turn of mind gave a tourist party for her summer guests. When they came downstairs, dressed in all sorts of weird costumes, the hall and porch had been converted into a big waiting-room. There was a ticket window presided over by an urbane ticket man—the Merry Jester of the party. The usual number of hard settees and time-cards nailed about completed the setting. Inventive genius had here its opportunity. There was the Director of a Personally Conducted tour, who had his people and their routes hopelessly mixed; there was the woman who had lost her pass; the man with a half-grown child who insisted that she go free; the lost boy and the giggling schoolgirl. After all sorts of amusing conversations, adventures and misadventures, the party had tickets chopped at an improvised gate, and, passing through to the lawn, finished the evening with dancing and supper.

Another hostess turned her porch and lawn into a big Midway, where a gay party was entertained for an afternoon and evening. Booths had been erected, and the mysteries of each, unveiled in turn, were the cause for much fun-making. There were the Beauty Show and the Baby Show. At one booth trinkets were sold, at another fortunes were told; games of chance lured in another direction, while even the Coney Island attraction was not forgotten, and the frankfurter table was presided over by a charming German fraufräulein. One of the guests acted as "barker" to some optical delusion and another introduced patrons to the "Streets of Cairo," where veiled beauties promenaded. A great deal of amusement may be extracted from the Midway party.



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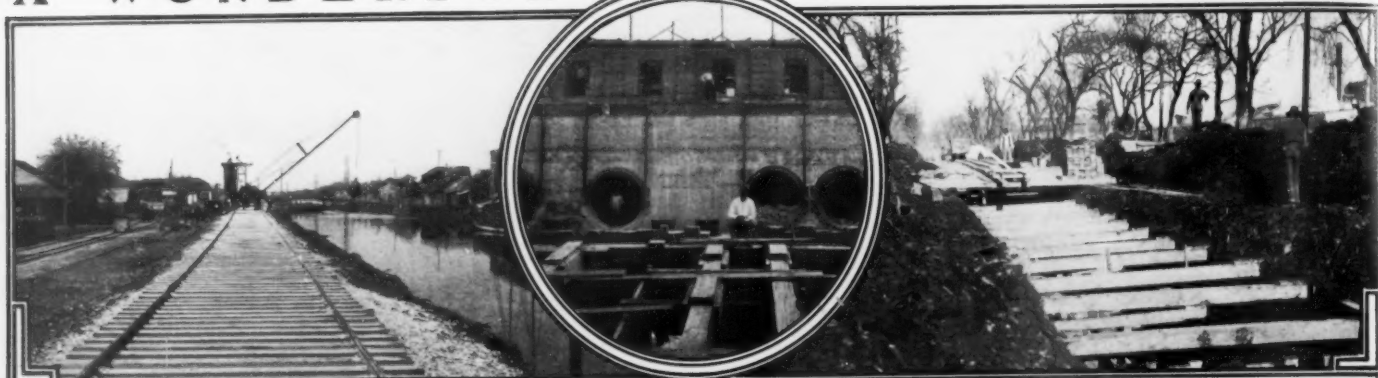
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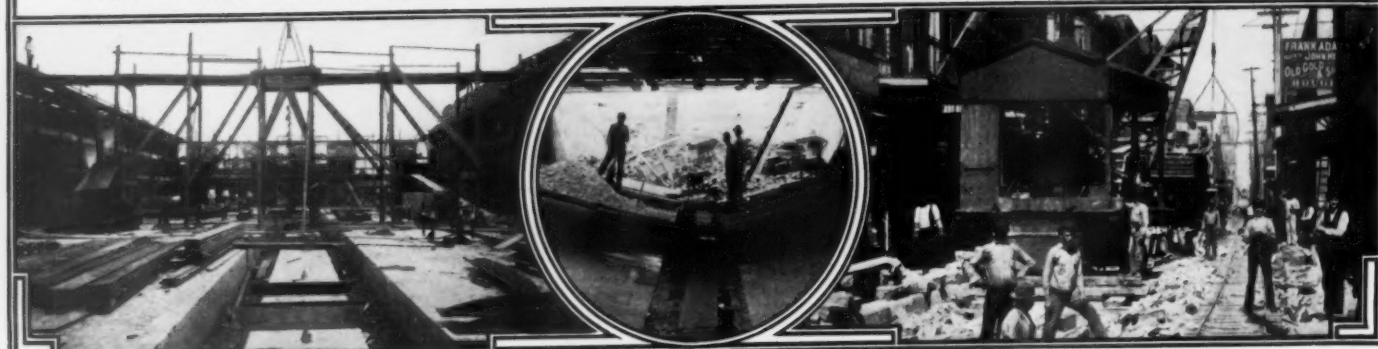
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NEW ORLEANS is building the largest, costliest and most elaborate drainage and sewerage system in the world. The first section has just been completed, and the Crescent City is delighted with the progress of a work that will mean much in favor of public health and comfort. The total cost of this comparatively gigantic undertaking will be twenty million dollars. Of this amount, twelve and a half millions in bonds were sold last December. Security for this bond issue is in a special tax of two mills on all taxable property for forty years. The citizens agreed to this tax by a vote that lacked only four hundred of being unanimous. Contracts involving four millions of dollars have already been awarded.

Six years more will be required to complete the task. At the end of that time New Orleans will be like an opium joint robbed of its pipe. In other words, the city will be without that receptacle of obnoxious odors, the gutter. This gutter, at present, is a ditch which fails in its purpose of carrying water. It gives up the water with such reluctance that, on the outskirts of the city, a green scum accumulates and is a menace to public health.

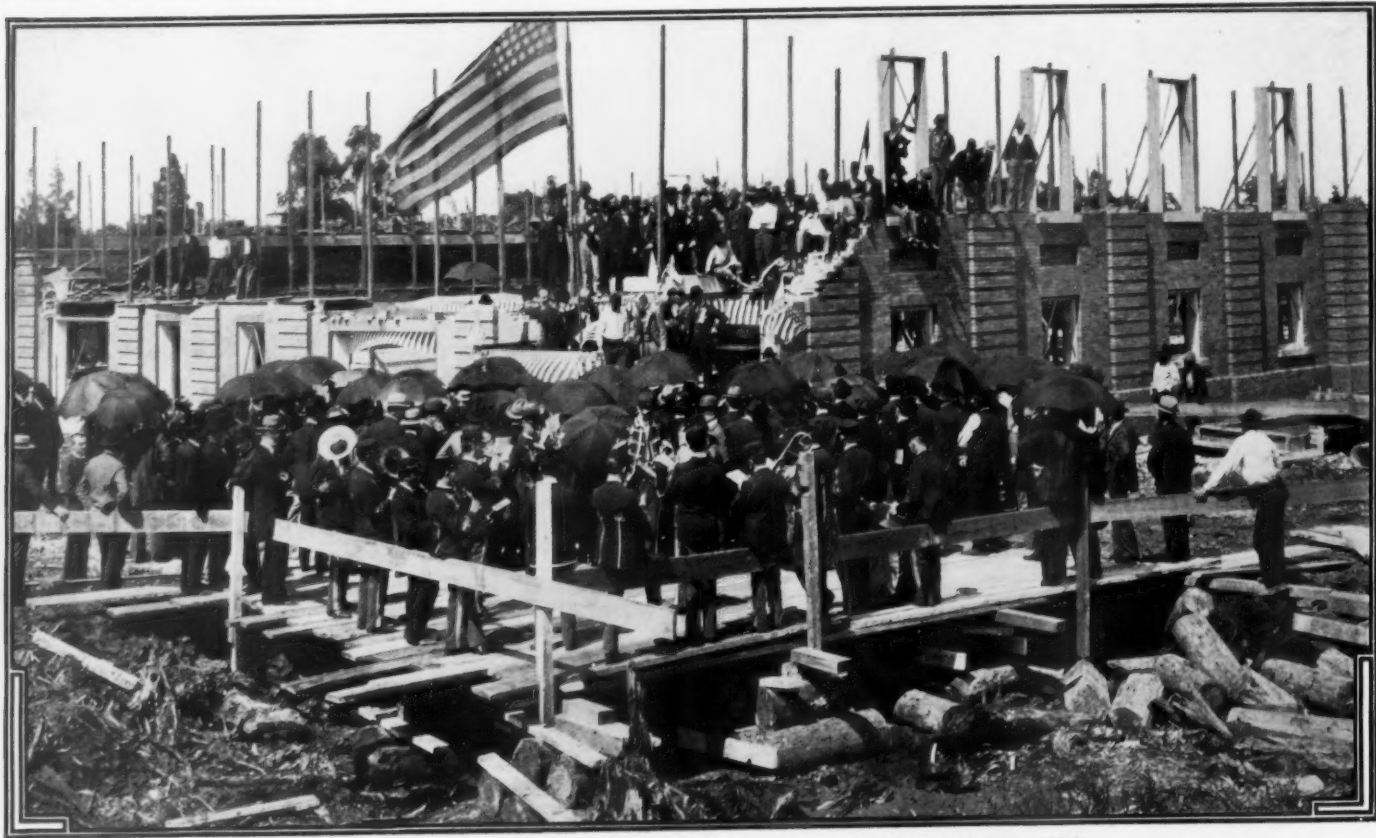
From the Mississippi the land slopes into Broad Street, but

so gradually that the soft earth would absorb any amount of water before it would drain. Broad Street is also two feet below the normal level of Lake Pontchartrain. But the principal obstacles to effective drainage are these three: The rainfall in New Orleans reaches the phenomenal maximum of six inches per day; the surface of the city is practically one level; and the soil is silt. All these are difficulties which other cities are not obliged to meet. By the present system of drainage, the sewers empty into canals built years ago for the purpose. These canals—very picturesque in appearance, with their rows of oaks on either side—frequently overflow and the city is flooded.

By the new system, the drainage will be pumped to a higher level than the city. A network of sub-surface piping will take the place of gutters. This piping will lead into canals under the streets, which will in turn lead into open canals in the rear of the city. To secure fall enough for the canals to carry off the water rapidly, the canals are divided into sections at the end of each of which is a pumping station. Here the water will be raised to a higher level that it may flow on to the next station. Thus sewage will be carried into the Mississippi and water drainage into

Lake Pontchartrain. The heart of the city has already been made cleaner and sweeter by doing away with the gutters. The pumping stations and pumps necessary for even this part of the work are the largest in the world, and the main station is yet to be built. Two stations now lift seven hundred and fifty cubic feet ten feet high per second. The main station will lift three thousand cubic feet twenty feet.

This work, which New Orleans has been putting off for many decades, is the result of the yellow fever epidemic of three years ago and its consequent awakening of public spirit. Investigation showed that the defective gutters and an inadequate sewerage system were largely responsible for the spread of the dread disease. The pioneer and prime mover in arousing public interest and developing the scheme that is to save the city millions of dollars now lost in trade as the result of frequent quarantines is Engineer L. W. Brown. He was assisted by the quarantine authorities, and after years of incessant labor, he finally, in 1896, brought about the sale of the first issue of bonds to the amount of one and a half millions of dollars, for the purpose of beginning work on this great masterpiece of municipal engineering.



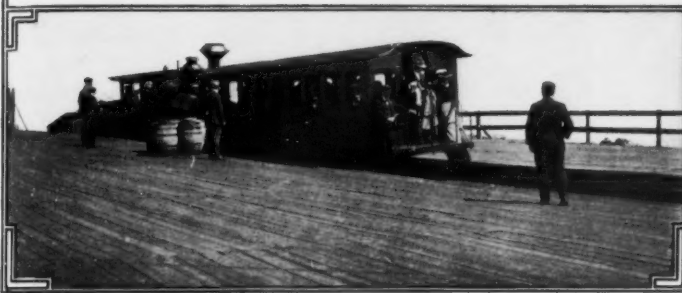
LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE POWER AND PUMPING STATION OF THE NEW ORLEANS DRAINAGE SYSTEM



# THE RAILROAD UP MOUNT WASHINGTON



SUMMIT HOUSE—THE HOTEL AT THE TOP OF MOUNT WASHINGTON



ARRIVING AT THE SUMMIT



COMING INTO THE STATION

**M**T. WASHINGTON, the highest peak of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, is probably the most popular spot above the clouds in the Eastern States. In the summer months, even in September, a hundred or more persons mount each day to the summit, 6,286 feet above sea-level. The enthusiast, or one who has been in the Alps where the trolley car has not yet defaced the countenance of nature, climbs up and up, on his two feet, with a stick to help him. But the tourist, the man who is "doing" the mountains with his family, makes the ascent by rail, allowing himself to be drawn up into the sky on an inclined railway.

In the region of rarefied air, the tourist may sit down to as good a meal as he could get in the best hotel of the valley, a mile below. The inn on the top of Mt. Washington is anchored with more chains and wire cables than are carried by a large ship. Otherwise it would long ago have been



THE ORMSBEE CROSS

blown down into Vermont. Perhaps the visitor decides to stay overnight. When he awakes in the morning a snow-storm may be raging. He shivers in his golf togs, longs for an ulster, and is a prisoner, with a log fire for company, until the railway sends up its snowplow and clears the track.

There are fourteen mountain peaks in the United States higher than Mt. Washington. But not more than one or two of these can put a guest up comfortably overnight. The highest point in American territory is Mt. McKinley, in Alaska, with an altitude of 29,460 feet. Then come Mt. Whitney, California; Blanca Peak, Colorado; Cerro Blanco, New Mexico; and Mt. Ranier, Washington; all these have an altitude of over 14,000 feet. Then there are Fremont Peak, Wyoming; Mt. Kumons, Utah; Wheeler Peak, Nevada; each over 13,000 feet. But none of the mountain ranges to which these higher peaks belong equals the beauty of the White Mountains, America's Alps.

# THE BABY SHOW PARADE AT ASBURY PARK



**F**OUNDER BRADLEY, of Asbury Park, has again given the babies of his resort an airing, all at the same time. Every year, this parade of the infantile element is the principal number on the amusement programme for the summer. Atlantic City's Horse Show attracts not nearly so great a crowd as does the Baby Show of Asbury Park. From all the Jersey coast resorts, from Long Branch to Cape May, come mothers and grandmothers and children, to see how Asbury babies compare with their own.

Nor is the occasion simply spectacular. It has an educational value. It is a sort of informal Mothers' Congress. There is a go-as-you-please discussion of bottles and milk and teeth. There are profound debates on the relative merits of condensed milk versus the product just from the cow. Resolutions are passed in this and that group of mothers as to the qualifications a nurse at sixteen dollars a month must possess.

All this baby talk takes place down the wide board walk, while there passes the procession of humanity ranging from one month to two years, all riding in perambulators. The line of infant carriages is a mile long—at least it extends up and down the board walk as far as one can see. Each carriage is decorated with flowers and flags and ferns and colored tissue-paper; for great is the competition not only as to baby, but as to baby's setting. Baby is considered a picture, and he must have a frame. So this congress of mothers passes judgment not only on the baby, but also on the carriage and



VIRGINIA KELSEY AND GRACE MILLER, FIRST PRIZE WINNERS

the person pushing the carriage, just as a turnout is judged in its entirety at a horse show.

This year's parade was one of the best and longest Founder Bradley has ever seen. There were fully five hundred perambulators in line, perhaps more. The showing this year was a surprise, for the resorters expected that not as many infants as formerly could be mustered, on account of the tremendous falling off in the number of guests at all the Jersey resorts this summer. While it is true that the hotel towns along the coast have suffered from a famine of visitors, Asbury seems to have thriven just as if it had not been within the stricken area. Hence the decided success of the annual exposition of babyhood. Ocean Grove turned out *en masse*, and sang Sunday-school hymns while marching to and from the front—that is, the board walk. There is very little of what is called ceremony in this procession—no grand marshal, no mounted police; not even a permit is necessary for the babies to have the right of way on the board walk for the time being. Any proud mother who wishes to enter her offspring simply decorates baby's landau for the occasion, and falls into line in her turn at the upper end of the walk. In passing Founder Bradley, who reviews the parade after the fashion of a major-general of grown-up troops, each mother or attendant is supposed to bow and smile in the direction of the commander-in-chief of the Asbury forces, which salute Mr. Bradley returns by lifting his straw hat in a paternal and dignified manner.

## The STRATFORD

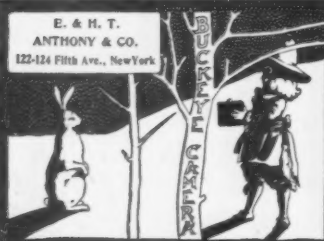
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## Begins Next Week



## KATE BONNET

OR

The Romance of a Pirate's Daughter

by FRANK R. STOCKTON



FRANK R. STOCKTON

IN the next number of **COLLIER'S** the serial publication of Mr. Frank R. Stockton's latest story will be begun. It is unquestionably the best piece of work that has come from this versatile writer's pen, and it will be sure to hold the interest of every reader from the first chapter through to the last. It is piquant, at the outset; it becomes vastly more so, when we look into the significance of the name and the subject-matter, and indulge fancy in speculation as to Stockton's possible treatment of it.

A few years ago there was published a book of thrilling tales, written by our same Frank R. Stockton, author of "Rudder Grange," "The Lady or the Tiger," "Captain Horn," etc., entitled "Pirates and Buccaneers of Our Coast." In this book there are sundry delectable chapters about a certain "Greenhorn Pirate," one Major Stede Bonnet, a real historical character, funnier than fiction, who flourished and sailed on the Spanish Main in the early part of the eighteenth century. Here we have the germ of the present story.

Bonnet, the father of bonny Kate, was an English gentleman residing at Bridgetown, on the Island of Barbadoes. In middle life he conceived the idea of becoming a pirate—one of the most respectable and profitable occupations known in those times. Although hampered by religious scruples and a total ignorance of the gentle arts of navigation and piracy, Bonnet bought a ship, enlisted a crew, and started for the Virginia coasts with an arsenal at his belt and the black flag flying at the peak. This paralyzed the profession, and for a while Bonnet blundered into success—actually capturing vessels and marooning crews by sheer force of the unexpected.

But, in an evil hour, Bonnet ran against Blackbeard—the famous and infamous Blackbeard, dean of the pirate guild. Blackbeard invited Bonnet aboard, dined and wined him, and listened to the story of his life. In short, he said he would look out thereafter for Bonnet's ship and crew, and for Bonnet himself, so the amateur pirate was forthwith captured and marooned. How he pulled himself together, got another ship, and started out after Blackbeard, and—well, that is another story.

Suffice it to say that Bonnet's daughter, the aforesaid bonny Kate, and her valiant lover, are meanwhile engaged in a search expedition for the rescue of Bonnet. Moreover, this gentle, middle-aged, but determined pirate is accompanied by a faithful and devout Scotchman, who is bent upon saving Bonnet from the error of his ways. Whenever a fight has rather gone against them, or there is danger of immediate capture, this pious Scot gets in his moral work most effectively.

All this is merely the background to the romantic, charming and much-accidented experiences of Kate Bonnet and her true love. It is no "raw-head and bloody bones" business, but comedy-romance pure and simple, and withal pure Stocktonian.

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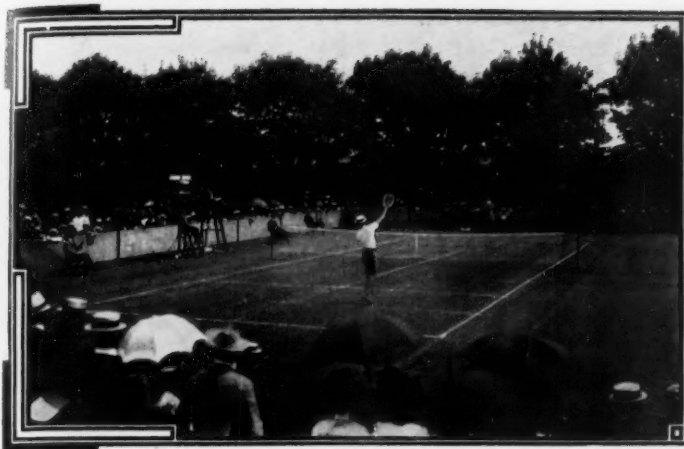
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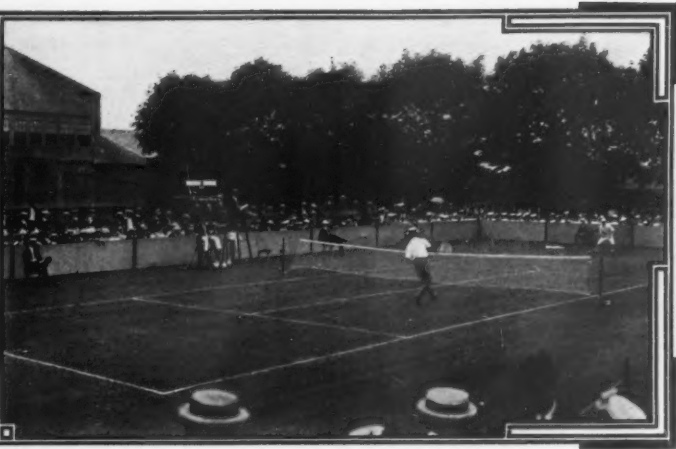
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LARNED vs. WARE IN SEMI-FINALS



LARNED vs. WRIGHT IN FINALS

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SPORTS OF THE AMATEUR EDITED BY WALTER CAMP



C. H. SEELEY DRIVING—TOP OF SWING

TENNIS CONCLUSIONS

THE immensely increased interest in tennis this season added much to the importance of the National Tournament at Newport, and makes some critical and more extended comment on the semi-finals and finals worthy of record. The tournament was an unqualified success, but there were enough openings left for argument among the old-timers as to the calibre of the players and the quality of the play as a whole. That the Wrenn brothers should shortly before the tournament have given practical demonstration of their ability to beat the entrants for the doubles, and that Whitman defaulted, although generally conceded the superior of the winner, took a good deal

of the gilt off the several crowns. Ware had an easy time in getting to the semi-finals. That was the fault of the draw. Little earned his passage, but is really more of a double player than a single. Larned and Wright, however, exhibited good play, good headwork, and plenty of courage, and the final issue coming between them was satisfactory to all parties.

When in the National Tennis Championship four survivors met in the semi-finals the interest had grown tremendously. The least important contest was generally conceded to be the Larned-Ware, for the latter had had a remarkably easy path owing to the luck of the draw. Larned seemed to have considerable in reserve all through this contest and appeared easily able to pull out a game when necessary. His passing shots were at times phenomenal. Ware hit many into net and out, and was really outclassed by Larned in all departments. The weather was very hot and muggy, and the court was soggy, but a goodly crowd attested their devotion.

The Wright vs. Little match started on the championship court immediately after the Larned-Ware contest was finished. The court was drier and the weather hotter. Wright was somewhat erratic in the first, and particularly so in the second, set. He showed brilliant streaks at times. He showed his usual good nerve and displayed exceptional ability to extricate himself from difficulties. He seemed to be badly affected by the heat, however, in the second set, and let down all around. In the third he forced the play from the start, and completely smothered Little. He was very popular with the gallery. In the fourth set his play improved slightly, perhaps, but his points came more easily, and he waited longer for Little to lose the points and did not force himself except at special times.

Little started the match with erratic playing, but pulled himself together and made a very strong bid for the first set, only losing through the superior steadiness of his opponent. He forced the play in the second set from the start, and had little difficulty in retaining a commanding lead. His game fell off badly in the third set, as his opponent forced him into difficulties. Throughout the match he hit the ball hard, but for all that many of his drives lacked length. His peculiar backhand proved somewhat erratic on this occasion.

When the finals found Larned facing Wright, many called to mind the previous downfalls of the former when on the very eve of success. The court was in fairly good shape and the weather so hot that both men put leaves in their hats and used the towels after every few points.

The first set was all against Wright. Larned evidently had the confidence of his three previous victories and started out well. He was very much aided by Wright's extreme nervousness and over-anxiety during the first few games. Wright was unable to pass Larned with much success and tried lobbing. His lobbs were not deep enough,

and Larned handled them superbly, concealing the direction of his returns as long as possible. The score was 6-2.

In the second set the tables were turned. Larned's rather easy win of the first had made him, perhaps, a trifle careless. At any rate, his game fell off noticeably. He did not have as good control over his strokes and lost many points on nets and outs. Wright took skillful advantage of his opponent's let-up and finally pulled out the set. Both men made occasional brilliant shots. Wright made quite a few points when Larned followed his own service to the net by making a very short return and running in to volley Larned's return. Only once out of a half-dozen times did Larned get the ball past him.

In the third set Wright played very steadily but not quite so brilliantly as in the second set. He still showed a tendency to lob when he might have attempted a pass with equal ease and chance of success, and lost points by so doing. Perhaps he thought an occasional lob would keep Larned further back from the net and make a pass somewhat easier; but it wasn't worth while. Larned let himself out in this set, and many of his strokes were phenomenal. He pulled out the sixth game (Wright serving) from 40-0, and retained the lead for the remainder of the set.

The fourth set was really fine tennis. Larned could not afford to let this set go to Wright, and the latter fought desperately to win it. Larned earned over sixty per cent of his points. His passing strokes were very severe and placed with deadly accuracy. Wright played better tennis than at any other time, and covered his court well. Larned lobbed out of difficulties cleverly many times. Each man had several almost impossible "saves" to his credit. Wright's returns of service were so low that Larned could not handle them severely and the "rests" were longer on this account. With the score 5-3 against him, Wright made a desperate stand and took a game at love. But Larned came up grandly in the next game, and after Wright had had the vantage, ran off the match by three very fast passes. It was, indeed, a fast finish, both men showing fine nerve.

Larned gained most of his points on cross-court shots, as did Wright. Neither hit the ball hard enough to make many side-line passes. Each man followed his service to the net. The most noticeable stroke was Larned's backhand cross-court. Larned carefully saved his strength throughout the match, and his earned points came easier than did Wright's because he seemed to have perfect control of his strokes. Wright was usually compelled to get Larned out of position before he could pass him.

This week we present illustrations of that excellent golfer, C. H. Seeley, whose present long game with the wooden clubs is well recognized. He is not as tall as Douglas, whose form we illustrated two weeks ago,

but he is stocky, with an excellent breadth of shoulder of which he makes the most. In driving he has a peculiar forward movement of the shoulders, which, taken in conjunction with his swing, is productive of distance. It is hardly advisable for beginners, or even those who are fairly advanced in their game, to attempt this body movement, until they have perfected their drive to a considerable degree in every point. It is a finishing touch which certainly in Seeley's instance gives excellent results. His follow through, as shown in the illustration, is most thorough, both with arms and body, and he gets a long ball either from tee or through the fair green.

He is also strong on his iron shots, and this year his ap-



AN APPROACH SHOT

NEW GOLF HANDICAPS

proaching has been exceptionally good. He holds the club up rather short and grips it well with the fingers for approaches under one hundred yards. His putting is like the putting of all men—variable; at times good, and at times unsteady.

The new handicap list of the Metropolitan Golf Association players as revised from the April ratings makes several changes. As a rule, they are fair and just. Public opinion never thoroughly supported the placing of Travis on the list as superior to Douglas, and the two are now placed together at scratch. There is something, however, to be said for the handicappers in their original April ratings because Douglas last year and the year before was at times extremely erratic on the putting green, and the Douglas of this summer playing against the Douglas of last summer would certainly have been able to defeat last year's player by more than a stroke.

The most important changes in the list are the bringing down of Seeley from 5 to 4, and Livingston from 4 to 3. Seeley, as he played in the Connecticut State Tournament, would undoubtedly give the men who carried a handicap of 3—namely, Livingston and Watson, Jr.—at any rate a hard battle. John Reid, playing as he did when he lowered the record of the Ardsley course, would go to scratch. Every one can speculate on what a man may do occasionally, whereas a handicap should be a fair measure of his ability as displayed by public form in tournaments. And on this basis the list seems reasonable.

FLANAGAN AND RECORDS

There is apparently much difficulty in securing records for that burly weight-thrower, Flanagan. That, however, does not trouble him much, and he goes on throwing hammers, weights, and the discus just the same.

When he does get a fair throw, and a fair show, he beats a record. This last time it was in the discus-throwing. The next time it will probably be with the 16-pound hammer.

O'CONNOR, BROAD JUMPER

Those who remember the marvellously long limbs of Kraenzlein will not be astonished when they see the build of the visiting jumper, O'Connor. This man is without question the best broad jumper in the world to-day. That is, he can more consistently cover long flights than Kraenzlein, Prinstein, or any other man thus far known to fame. In his take-off he does not reach the high momentum attained by either of the other two, and were it possible for him to get up as much speed as does Kraenzlein, it is more than probable that he would add some inches to the distance he covers. He has a clean take-off, an excellent spring, and a slight turn while in the air.

NEWPORT POLO

The Newport polo season opened with much interest in the younger players' match between the Country Club of Westchester and the Westchester Polo Club. The former won by 12 goals to 10. Society was out in force, filling the inclosure around the tea-tent. A. G. Vanderbilt was handicapped at 2, and made a very satisfactory showing for his advent. The sides were made up: Country Club—Blair, Brokaw, Havemeyer, and Beekman; Polo Club—Martin, Burden, Vanderbilt, and Hunnewell, the former carrying total handicap of 12 and the latter 9. Country Club scored 12 goals and Polo Club 7.

The second day of the Newport tournament was a rather extraordinary commentary on team work and handicapping, when Point Judith, at a handicap of 15 goals, defeated the Philadelphia Freebooters, with a handicap of 16 goals, by some 10 goals, Point Judith earning 10 and Philadelphia 1. As a matter of fact, La Montagne was especially accurate, and Appleton a close second in this respect, and it was not until playing the latter part of the game that the Philadelphia players could hold down their dashing work. In the last fifteen minutes, however, neither side was able to score.

The contest between Myopia and the Philadelphia Free-



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O'CONNOR FLANAGAN

booters proved an easy win for the Freebooters on their handicap, although the Freebooters scored but twice, while Myopia earned 8 goals. Myopia carried a total handicap of 29 to the Freebooters' 22.

The polo of Monday, the 19th, at Newport between Lakewood and Point Judith gave an opportunity to see how Keene can still play fully up to his handicap. The turf was soft and slippery, but there were no accidents of moment.

Lakewood, with Keene, the two Waterburys and Collier, were obliged to allow the Point Judith men 16 holes by handicap, but



H. W. WORKMAN A. E. HIND J. CHURCHILL  
SOME CAMBRIDGE ATHLETES

as they made 26, Keene himself making 11, while the Point Judith players could score but five times, one can hardly say that the handicap was severe.

That compact, hard-riding four—Keene, Collier, and the Waterburys, representing Lakewood—wound up the Newport polo week by shutting out the Philadelphia Freebooters absolutely without score. L. Waterbury as a back especially distinguished himself, and was largely responsible for cutting off two pretty chances of score from the Philadelphians.

**THE INTERNATIONAL GAMES**

The International games, which occur in the latter part of September, between representatives of Oxford and Cambridge and those of Harvard and Yale, are attracting more interest than any previous set of International games, not even barring the meet held at Manhattan Field in 1895. In that year, it will be remembered, the Cambridge team came over and competed with Yale, and at the same time the London Athletic Club came over and competed with the New York Athletic Club. In both instances the Englishmen were defeated decisively by the Americans. In fact, the contests were practically all one way.

This year it looks as though there would

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Many school teachers, at the end of their year's work, feel thoroughly exhausted and worn out, physically and mentally. The demand upon the nerves and brain of a teacher is unusual and unless they are well fed and fed upon properly selected food, it is natural that they should run down.

A little woman teacher at Gobleville, Mich., who has been teaching regularly for a number of years, has always found herself thoroughly exhausted at the end of the session, until within the last year she has made use of Grape-Nuts Food with the result that she closed the year as a robust, healthy, strong, vigorous woman, having gained in weight from 90 pounds to 126; her nerves strong, face bright and cheery, and really a wonder to all her friends, who constantly comment on her color and strength. She knows exactly to what the change is attributed, for in the years past, living on ordinary food, she has almost broken down before the school year closed, whereas since using Grape-Nuts, this change has been brought about; evidence prima facie of the value of Grape-Nuts Food for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers.

The name of the teacher can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

be far more speculation as to the issue. Two years ago, at the Queen's Club grounds, London, a team representing Oxford and Cambridge defeated a team representing Yale and Harvard by 5 to 4 in a closely contested series of events in which the decision finally rested on the last race on the programme; namely, the three-mile race. Here Workman, the present Cambridge captain, defeated Palmer, the Yale representative, in the last lap. It was hoped that a return contest would be held last year, but, owing to the unwillingness of the Harvard Athletic Committee to permit the games to occur in New York, the project was abandoned. This year their consent has been obtained and the games will be held, probably at Berkeley Oval. The events on the programme will be the same as those contested in London, with the exception of the three-mile race, which is to be replaced by a two-mile race. These events are: The 100-yard, the 440 or quarter, half-mile, mile, 2 mile, 120 yard hurdle, broad jump, high jump, and the hammer throw.

There has been a good deal of speculation as to the representatives of the two teams, and at this writing the following are the most probable and promising entries from both sides:

In the 100-yard, the man with the greatest reputation is the Englishman, A. E. Hind of Cambridge. He is accredited with the exceptional performance in his training before the Oxford and Cambridge sports this spring of 100 yards in 9½ seconds. On public form, also, he has once equalled this. Last year he won his college sports in 101, but there is little doubt as to his ability to cover the distance in even time repeatedly, and in the Cambridge vs. London Athletic Club sports he defeated Jupp, a man who has unquestionably repeated at 10 seconds, and here again Hind was given an official time of 9½. With Hind in condition, it will be a fierce contest between him and the American representative, provided Hargrave of Yale is in his best shape. He broke down at the Intercollegiates after having won the 100 in the Yale-Harvard contest in even time on a track that was a little heavy. With this young man at his best, it should be a magnificent race.

The quarter Cornish of Oxford has made in a little over 50 seconds, and under favoring conditions might shade the even figure somewhat. In his college sports he won in 50½. Shanks of Cambridge took his college sports in 50½. Boardman, the Yale quarter-miler, and without question the fastest man in any of the universities, strained a tendon previous to the dual games and was unable



P. M. SHANKS J. GILMAN H. W. GREGGSON  
SOME CAMBRIDGE ATHLETES

to compete. It is expected, however, that he will be well enough to stand the training and will represent Harvard and Yale in the quarter. This young man defeated Long a year ago, running the distance in 49½, and if he is all right he can certainly get under the 50 mark. Harvard has some excellent men who are just a shade over the 50. They are Rust, Clerk, and Manson.

When it comes to the half mile, the Englishmen can practically choose the winner. It is likely that their president, Workman, will start in this event as well as in the two-mile. He is a very certain performer, and in his college sports won the event in 1:57½, and followed it a little later in a dual meet with the London Athletic Club by a victory in 1:57½. These times beat the American runners, Franchot of Yale and Behr and Boynton of Harvard, who are all just around 2 minutes.

In the mile run the Englishmen have Cockshott of Cambridge, one of the most consistent performers for this distance in England. In four separate meetings this year he made the following times: 4:26½, 4:26½, 4:28½, and a second to 4:26, probably under 4:27. The man who beat him was the London athlete Greggson. Clark of Harvard, who made no showing in the International games in London two years ago, has since developed into an excellent miler, and it is upon him that the Americans rely for their chances in this contest. He is very plucky, and can get under 4:30 even in hard going, having made it in 4:31½ at the Intercollegiates under the most wretched conditions. Outside of Clark, the Americans have Weston of Yale, who is a shade under 4:30 at his best. In the two-mile, Work-





## Wholesome Advice

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man, the Cambridge president, is practically unbeatable. Unless all the running should be taken out of him in the half-mile, which is improbable, he will undoubtedly finish well in advance in the two-mile. He ran the distance in 9.53 against the London Athletic Club. Of the Harvard-Yale contingent, Richardson of Harvard and Teel of Yale are the best men, Teel beating Richardson in the dual meet, running it in 9.55, but Richardson was not at his best on that day. Harvard has another man in Mills, and a third one in Swan, both of whom are fair distance men, Mills very promising.

In the hurdles, the Americans should have a pretty sure thing in Clapp, the Yale man, while Converse and Mills of Harvard will make two good second strings. Clapp can run in 15 1/2 in good going. The Englishmen ought to be beaten off here, for Garnier of Oxford, their best man, is hardly capable of doing better than 16 1/2, and he has beaten Oleott of Cambridge when they have met. In the high jump the Englishmen have a very good man in Howard Smith of Cambridge, while the Americans have in Ellis of Harvard, Spraker of Yale and Rotch of Harvard men whose record is a fraction better than Howard Smith's.

In the broad jump, Cornish, the Englishman, ranges between 22 and 23 feet. His best record shows 22 feet 5 inches, but he is a very consistent performer and may lift that a bit. Of the Americans, Daly of Harvard, now at West Point, gets something over 22 feet. Shirk and Ristine are both between 21 and 22. Shirk can probably cover 22. Spraker of Yale, though beaten in the dual games, has a good chance here.

In the hammer throw the Americans should have things entirely their own way. Stillman and Sheldon of Yale and Boal of Harvard all have records of 15 to 20 feet over May of Oxford, who is the best Englishman. His best is short of 121 feet, while the two Americans have thrown over 140 feet in competition.

It seems the greatest pity not to hold these games on a Saturday, when every one interested in athletics would have an opportunity of seeing them. WALTER CAMP.

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